

WEATHER FORECAST:

Tomorrow: Fair.

THE EVENING NEWS.

TEMPERATURE TODAY:

At 3 p. m., 83 degrees.

DEVOTED TO MAKING ADA A LARGER AND MORE PROGRESSIVE CITY

VOLUME 3

ADA, INDIAN TERRITORY, THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 12, 1906

NUMBER 18

WHICH SUIT DID YOU SAY?

THE BLUE
OR
THE GRAY

We Have Them
\$10 to \$20

No Trouble to Show Goods

Scott-Hoard Co

BIG MASONIC GATHERING IN ADA THE COMING WEEK

For three days next week, April 17, 18, 19, there will be gala times for Masonry in the city of Ada. On the first day mentioned the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Indian Territory and Oklahoma will meet in annual grand lodge session. The second day will be for the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of both territories, and the third day for the Grand Commandary of Knights Templar of Indian Territory.

The gathering will be a notable one and a compliment to our city.

At these big functions there are expected as many as two hundred prominent Masons from the two territories. It will likely be

necessary to secure accommodations at private houses for some of the visitors for our hotels will scarcely be able to entertain all of them.

K. of P. Services.

Ada Commandary of Knights Templar will hold its annual Easter service at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, corner of 15th and Townsend, on next Sunday at 11 o'clock. The Sir Knights will march to the church in full uniform and open their service, which is a very elaborate and beautiful one. Bro. J. M. Martin will preach the sermon. All Sir Knights in the city and surrounding towns are cordially invited to be with us. We especially invite the public to attend this service.

FIVE TRIBES MEASURE DISCUSSED IN SENATE

Washington, April 12.—The Five Tribes bill was dragged a few feet up its steep and unobstructed way Wednesday after an all day heave on the part of the senate. After repeated efforts Senator Clapp got consideration for the second conference report, and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon a roll call on the motion to adopt it was ordered, when it was discovered that after deducting the pairs there was not a voting quorum in the senate. And so again this bill, whose progress has been such as to make the snail seem a symbol of celerity, has to wait for final action in the senate.

The obstacle yesterday was the objection of Senator Tillman to an

amendment which the senate had put into the bill ratifying and confirming the disbursements made by James E. Jenkins and A. J. Brown to loyal Seminoles. This provision of the bill grows out of a claim which dates from the time of the Civil War.

A Good Catch.

There are those who are wont to disparage Ada's nearby waters as a fishing field. To such it may be a disappointment to learn that before Wednesday midnight T. D. Dodgin landed forty-three nice cats three miles from town on Boggy.

Grand music on the eighteen hundred dollar orchestra at the Harris Hotel billiard parlors every night. 24t 17

THE PRESS ASSOCIATIONS PLAN TO AMALGAMATE

Otis Weaver, President of the Indian Territory Press Association, returned from Shawnee Wednesday, where he met with the executive committees of the Territory Press Associations.

The annual meetings of the Oklahoma and Indian Territory Press Associations have been officially called to meet in the city of Shawnee at 10 o'clock a. m. on Friday, May 18, for a two days' session. The two associations are to hold a joint meeting and to merge into one body to be known probably as the Oklahoma State Press Association.

At a meeting of the members of the executive committee of the two associations called to meet in Shawnee at four p. m. yesterday the above date was fixed and the following program for the meeting was arranged:

First. Meeting of the two associations in separate convention for the purpose of passing suitable resolutions closing up the business of the old associations.

Second. Joint meeting for the purpose of ratifying the union of the two organizations, and listening to an address of welcome and responses from Oklahoma and the Indian Territory.

The meeting will then take up the topics and discussions on topics of interest to the members as given below, allowing for the necessary intermissions and adjournments to participate in the program arranged by citizens of Shawnee for the entertainment of the guests and the business meeting will conclude with the election of delegates to the National Editorial Association and officers of the new organization for the ensuing year.

List of topics and discussions and assignment of speakers:

PROGRAM.

The chief elements of a successful newspaper, by R. A. Neff of the Lawton State Democrat.

History of the Indian Territory Press Association, by W. H. Walker of the Purcell Register.

Should the present legal rate be maintained, and what constitutes legal advertising? by Jere

Johnson of the Newkirk News-Republican. Discussion: A. Z. Stirling, Holdenville Tribune; Paul B. Smith, Atoka Citizen; L. T. Russell, Anadarko Tribune.

What should constitute a legal newspaper? by Geo. Evans, Chickasha Express. Discussion by E. E. Brown, Oklahoma City Times-Journal; W. H. Irwin, Pauls Valley Enterprise; Wm. Stryker, Tulsa Democrat, and R. H. Simpson, Tishomingo Capital.

How to best handle foreign advertisers? by Sidney Suggs, Ardmoreite; Discussion by M. C. Fulkenbury, Miami Record-Herald; J. Roy Williams, Lawton Constitution; R. A. Echols, Mangum Star.

What is a profitable home and foreign advertising rate? by F. S. E. Amos, Vinita Leader. Discussion by C. A. Crossett, Caddo Herald; Harry Gillstrap, Chandler News; O. R. Nation, Geary Bulletin.

How to obtain affluence and happiness in the newspaper business, E. C. Gray of Pawnee Times-Democrat.

What is needed in the libel laws? by C. F. Barrett, Shawnee Herald. Discussion by H. T. Kyle, South McAlester News; F. H. Greer, Guthrie State Capital; W. E. Decker, Muskogee Times-Democrat.

The disadvantages of a rigorous libel law; by E. A. Thompson of the Denison Herald, Denison, Texas.

How to get and maintain a country circulation? by J. W. Dale of the Ada Star; discussion by J. J. Hess of the Norman Democrat Topic: John Golobie of the Guthrie Register; H. S. Shackelford of Wynnewood New Era.

Progress and value of the Oklahoma Historical Society, by W. P. Campbell, Custodian of the Oklahoma Historical Society.

The advantages of a county Press Association, by Ed. B. Marchand of the Aline Chronicle.

Poems by C. B. Douglass of the Muskogee Phoenix, and Freeman E. Miller of Stillwater.

STATEHOOD CONFEREES CONDUCT NEGOTIATIONS

Washington, April 12.—Emissaries of the Speaker who have been sounding the Senate leaders on the possibility of compromising on the statehood bill have been given to understand that it is preposterous to offer the first Foraker amendment as the basis of compromise. They have been told also that some Senators are disposed to hold out for the Burrows amendment.

Whether the second Foraker amendment would be acceptable to the Senate as a compromise was not stated, but the Speaker's emissaries brought back to him the inference that it would. Because of the absence of two of the conferees, it is unlikely that anything will be done by the committee this week, but there is a feeling prevalent, both in the Senate and the House, that there will be some positive development next week.

In the minds of the Senators the belief has become fixed that

the Speaker's opposition to the amended statehood bill is inspired altogether by his desire to make the Senate bow to the whim of the House. This belief does not encourage the Senators to compromise, but it is not doubted that rather than deprive Oklahoma and Indian Territory of statehood, they would agree to recede from the Burrows to the second Foraker amendment.

Baptist Meetings.

Regular services at the First Baptist church Sunday, morning and evening by pastor.

Revival meeting begins Sunday. Rev. G. O. Key, who will assist the pastor, will reach Ada Monday evening and preach Monday night. Bro. H. E. Reynolds, who will lead the singing, will be with us Sunday. All are cordially invited to attend these services. 18 St. W. R. Chandler, Pastor.

The rubber back covers are pronounced by experts to be the greatest thing yet invented for billiard and pool tables. Try them at the Harris Hotel. 24t 17

Our New Spring Clothing is Here!

Our clothing for this season comprises one of the richest and best selected displays of fabrics, the leading and swellest novelties in the newest weaves. The styles in workmanship are up to the highest notch. The 3-button double-breasted and the 3-button sack coats are much longer for this season and possess tone and individuality. Yet our prices are the very lowest.

I. HARRIS.

PAUL W. ALLEN, Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

Horses Boarded by Day or Week.
Satisfaction Guaranteed. Best of Service.

Allen Livery Barn

South Townsend Ave., Phone 64.

Coal! Coal!! Coal!!!

Remember we are in the coal business. We handle McAlester at \$6.50 per ton. Midway and Henryetta at only \$6.00, and will deliver all orders of 200 pounds and over to any part of the city.

Ada Ice and Fuel Co.

Phone 249. Office at Ice Plant.



Many Flavors to One Brick or Each Flavor Separate

Ice Cream

by the piece or quantity. Pure and delicious in either case. Cooling and nourishing. The richest country cream and finest flavors are used in the production of our Ice Cream, and the greatest care is taken to have it and our Water Ices the best in the city.

Crystal Ice Cream Co.

The Ada National Bank.

TOM HOPE, President JNO. L. BARRINGER, Vice President.
FRANK JONES Cashier. ORVILLE SNEAD, Asst Cashier

Capital Stock, \$50,000.00
Undivided Profits, 20,200.00

Blanks Furnished and Remittances Made to the Government on Town Lots.

ADA, CHICKASAW NATION, IND. TER.

Otis B. Weaver Fire Insurance Agent

Represents several old line companies with practically unlimited capital.

Competitive Rates Are Met

Policies are written correctly and losses promptly paid . . .

The business of the property owners of this county is respectfully solicited.

OFFICE IN THE

Weaver Building,

Corner 12th & Broadway.

ADA EVENING NEWS.

OFFICIAL CITY PAPER.

OTIS B. WEAVER PUBLISHER
M. D. SEINER, BUSINESS MANAGER

Entered as Second class matter March 26, 1904, at the Postoffice at Ada, Indian Territory, under the Act of Congress March 3, 1869.

Advertising rates furnished on application.

ETERNAL AGITATION THE PRICE OF STATEHOOD.

The matter of statehood for our territories has been agitated for so long and the arguments therefore have been so thoroughly elaborated by both voice and pen, that the conscientious one now hesitates to comment on the subject for fear his expression will be a tame truism. Indeed, there is no further field for argument. Statehood is no longer a question, it is simply a plain duty. Almost as plain and axiomatic as the moral code of the new testament.

Our people have howled themselves hoarse at an adamant congress, but without, as yet, any substantial results. Naturally we are considerably cast down. But we must not get still and let the noise stop, even if our voices are all but worn out. While there is no use for further argument, the agitation, the exhortation to action must not abate one whit. That's exactly what the enemies to statehood want—the noise to stop—so that the statehood bill may take a long sleep.

They were quite timely, therefore, the resolutions last Saturday adopted by the press association of the 16th recording district, urging that in the event of no statehood legislation this month the newspaper men and business men of the two territories organize another big crusade and make the pilgrimage once more to Washington. Another excellent feature of the plan is to include in the itinerary Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and other commercial centers of the great middle West. The purpose of this would, of course, be to keep the powerful influence of those great centers aroused and militant for the rights of the territories.

As a matter of course another army of statehood crusaders would receive a cool welcome from many national legislators to whom the subject has become tiresome. But that should not deter. Hardened sinners seldom really relish the preachings of the gospel, for that matter, yet it continues to be preached and continues to win.

If we can't reason statehood out of congress, nor secure it by dignified petition, let us worm it and worry it out of the powers that be!

MOST HOMICIDAL NATION. LOBSTERS' BAD CHARACTER.

The United States Is Said to Have That Unenviable Distinction.

Says the Philadelphia Record: According to the unofficial statistics gathered in 1905, as in previous years, by the Chicago Tribune, there were 9,212 homicides committed in the United States during the twelvemonth just ended. This country remains on the bad eminence it has long occupied in the history of crime; indeed, we have increased our lead, for the number of homicides was greater by 840 in 1905 than it was in the previous year. The record constitutes a shocking indictment.

With the single exception of the Italians, the American people are the most homicidal nation in the civilized world. In fact, we are running neck and neck with Italy with respect to the ratio of violent crimes resulting in death. In the latter country the homicides number 105 per million of inhabitants per year; in this country last year the ratio was 115 per million.

A comparison with the criminal statistics of other leading nations will serve to emphasize the indictment and make it positively terrifying. Thus the annual average ratio of homicides to population is 13 per million to Germany, 19 per million in France and 27 per million in the United Kingdom.

One reason for these frightful conditions is the laxity of the administration of the law, therefore, murder and manslaughter are four times as frequent in this country as in England, Scotland and Wales, and nine times as frequent as in criminal law in this country. In England one out of four homicides is convicted of murder and pays the extreme penalty for his crime. Moreover, justice is not only reasonably sure, but swift. The legal executions in this country numbered 133 last year, which comparatively to a total of 9,212 homicides is an almost insignificant proportion; and everybody is familiar with the truth that criminal justice in the United States has heels of lead. The other main reason for the appalling frequency of murder in this country is the prevalent habit of carrying concealed firearms. The ready pistol makes murder easy. Restriction of the sale of deadly weapons is an urgently needed reform.

Steamboat Ran Into Geese.

Capt. Baily Reed, master of the river steamer Harry Randall, reports a singular occurrence that happened on the trip of his steamer up the Potomac river the other night. Capt. Reed says that the attention of the men in the pilot house was attracted to a singular noise in the air over the steamer, as if she were passing through a flock of big birds. Turning on the searchlight, it was discovered that a large flock of wild geese, flying low, had run afoul of the steamer, and, blinded by the rays of the searchlight, were flying wildly about the smokestack. Several of the big birds struck the stack, but fell into the water, where they could not be recovered; in the darkness. The men on the steamer fired on the geese, but failed to bring any home, though they claim they shot several.

Imports in 1905.

The total appraised value of merchandise handled by Appraiser Whitehead of the United States customs office at New York last year was \$705,011,497, an increase of \$72,500,000 over 1904, according to a statement. The chief lines of foreign merchandise and their appraised values were: Sugar, \$71,000,000; wool and woolen goods, \$64,000,000; coffee and cocoa, \$60,000,000; precious stones and pearls, \$37,000,000; cigars and tobacco, \$15,000,000; wines and liquors, \$11,000,000, and 1,054 automobiles, valued at \$4,000,000.

Economy Comes First.

Young John D. Rockefeller declares in favor of marriage and economy. With most young men, it is a matter of economy first of all, and marriage afterward, if possible.

ENGLISH CIVIL SERVICE.

Laws Strictly Enforced—No Man Appointed or Dismissed for Politics.

The civil service laws of Great Britain are rigidly enforced. Civil servants obtain their positions by merit after examination, and retain their places during good behavior if competent, says the Philadelphia Ledger. The incoming of the new liberal government in England will not disturb a single postmaster in the United Kingdom. The vast army of clerks, subordinates and under officials of all kinds will scarcely be aware of the fact that there is a change of administration. There are a certain number of higher officials whose posts are properly considered political, inasmuch as they are intrusted with the duty of carrying out a liberal and conservative policy; but the mass of officeholders are secure in their positions, and so well fixed is the policy of maintaining a permanent force of trained officials that the removal of ordinary civil servants for political reasons would be left by the people generally to be a violent and unjustifiable act which would react with terrible force upon the ministry.

It is not to be supposed that the English, because of this admirable system, have been elevated into a rarefied atmosphere where partisanship has been banished, or that party zeal is not rewarded. In addition to the 45 leading officials of a political character, with an annual salary list of \$786,000, who step "down and out" with a change of ministry, each government during its term of life fills a large number of vacancies caused by deaths, resignations, disability and removal for incompetence. Naturally the ministry in power gives the places, as a rule, to members of its own party. During the ten years of recent conservative rule the conservative party has had the appointment of 35 judges in the United Kingdom, with aggregate salaries of \$1,060,000 a year, in addition to an army of recorders, clerks, minor magistrates and the like. Many of the appointees were conservatives, but the liberal government will not touch a man of them for political reasons.

The colonial service, with its 23 vice-roy, governors and commissioners, affords rich patronage, and a ministry is always reluctant to give up its power and resign unless compelled to do so, because it wishes to protect the political officials in office and their personal appointees, who lose office with them; but the great army of civil employees are divorced from politics and are safe. Interest in politics in England is nevertheless very acute, and the administration of justice and of the several departments of the government is quite as efficient as our own.

The Pecan State.

Texas is the greatest pecan-growing section in the world. Pecans are a valuable food product. Cultivation of pecans is a profitable industry, the trees in many orchards being valued at \$100 each. Experts declare the crop will pay more in proportion to the care given and money invested than any other crop. There are pecan orchards in Texas more than 1,000 acres in extent, and even larger ones are to be created. —Dallas News.

Sago Gruel for Invalids.

Two cups of water, two, tablespoonfuls of sago, one tablespoonful of lemon juice and a pinch of salt. Put the sago in the water while cold, and warm by setting in a saucepan of boiling water. Stir often, and let it soften and heat for one hour. Then boil ten minutes, stirring all the time; add the sugar, wine and lemon, and pour into a bowl or mold to cool. Eat warm, if preferred. —Chicago Record-Herald.

Postponing the Day.

Widow (with marriageable girls)—Julia has a most lovely voice, major—so powerful, you know; but for ringing, silvery tone, give me my second daughter's. Would you like to hear hersing "Some Day?"

Major (awfully bored)—Certainly! Delighted, I'm sure! Let's say some day next month; that is—er—unless I'm unexpectedly ordered away anywhere. —Stray Stories.

Odd London Club.

The "Silence club's" membership is limited to ten, all of whom are season ticket-holders on a London suburban railway, and the subscription is sixpence weekly. It was established solely to enable the members to read the paper on the way to town. The revenue derived from subscriptions is handed to the guard every Saturday morning, and he reserves a carriage for the members.

Too Well-Known.

"Pop!"
"Yes, my son."
"Does a bank loan money?"
"Yes, my boy."
"Well, the bank will only loan the money if it knows the man, I suppose?"
"It is often the case, my son, that that is the time it won't loan him the money." —Yonkers Statesman.

Cause and Effect.

Bill—I called a doctor a liar, yes, I say.
Jill—And then they had to call another doctor, I suppose? —Yonkers Statesman.



TIME CARD.

Ada, Ind. Ter.

EAST BOUND TRAINS.

No. 510 Meteor, 4:48 p. m.
No. 512 Eastern Exp, 9:45 a. m.
No. 542 Local Freight, 3:45 p. m.

WEST BOUND TRAINS.

No. 509 Meteor, 8:58 a. m.
No. 511 Texas Pass, 7:15 p. m.
No. 541 Local Freight, 7:45 a. m.
Local freight trains carry passengers provided with permits. Ten per cent saved on the purchase of round trip tickets.
I. McNair, Agent.

Cheap Rates to Denver.

Will sell daily until May 31st round trip tickets to the above point at greatly reduced rates. Tickets limited to May 31st, except tickets sold during month of May to be limited thirty days. For full information see Frisco agent or address
I. McNair, Agent, Ada, I. T.
D. C. Farrington, T. P. A., Oklahoma City, Okla.
F. E. Clark, D. P. A., Wichita, Kansas.

TIME OF TRAINS
ADA, I. T.
THE RIGHT TRAINS BETWEEN
St. Louis, Houston,
Hannibal, Dallas,
Kansas City, Fort Worth,
Junction City, San Antonio,
Oklahoma City, Galveston,
In the North, in Texas,
and all points beyond.

NORTH BOUND.
No. 112 Express, daily, 3:55 p. m.
No. 564 Local, except Sunday, 12:15 a. m.
SOUTH BOUND.
No. 111 Express, daily, 11:10 a. m.
No. 563 Local, except Sunday, 1:55 p. m.

Excursions to Florida and Cuba.
Will sell daily until April 30th 1906, low rate round trip tickets from all stations to certain points in Florida and Cuba, also to certain points in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina. Return limit, June 1st 1906. Through sleepers and Fred Harvey meals.
Let us furnish you rates, schedules, descriptive literature and other information.
I. McNair, Agent, Ada, I. T.
F. E. Clark, D. P. A., Wichita, Kansas.
U. C. V. Reunion.

New Orleans, La., April 25-27. For the above occasion the M. K. & T. will sell round trip tickets from Ada at \$12.40. Date of sale April 22nd, 23rd and 24th; final limit May 7th.
C. F. Orchard, Agent.

See P. K. Smith for up-to-date photo work.
152-1f

FOR NICE, CLEAN BEDS
25c and 50c
Stop at

The Weir Rooming-House
(Formerly Hastings House)
Main street. Renovated and rearranged throughout.
Mrs. M. E. Weir, Prop.



Travel Right

When you have occasion to travel, use the same discrimination in buying a ticket that you would in buying anything else. Assure yourself in advance of what you may expect in the way of comfort and convenience en route.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry.

with through trains (over its own rails) from St. Louis and Kansas City in the north, to San Antonio and Galveston in the south, offers a ready solution to the vexed question—"How to go?"

If there is any information you would like about a prospective trip, write me. I'll gladly give you the information and if possible have my representative call on you and personally assist you in every way. Think of my offer when you next have occasion to travel. Address
W. S. ST. GEORGE,
General Passenger & Ticket Agt.
Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis.

Tickets are on sale everywhere, via Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway

FOLDING GO-CART

(Like Cut) ONLY

\$6.50

\$1.00 Down
Balance 50c per week

A. R. SUGG & CO.
WEST MAIN



Attention Smokers!

For a Nice Cool Smoke
Try "Stickney's Trade Mark, and
"New Tariff" Cigars.

THE BEST 5c SMOKE IN THE CITY

For Sale By
G. M. RAMSEY, Druggist.
(Successor to Clark Drug Co.)

To Aid the Southwest

Have you seen the new magazine, Southwest?
It is published in St. Louis (formerly the Frisco Magazine). It is published by a Southwest man, contains stories of the Southwest and articles of interest to Southwest people, contributed by Southwest writers. It circulates in the Southwest, and contains the advertisements of Southwest firms. It will aid the Southwest in all her aims—for more people, for more factories, for advantageous legislation—for investment, immigration and irrigation.

Aid the work and benefit yourself by subscribing. Send 50c. for a year, 25c. for six months, or a postal for a sample copy FREE.
We also answer free of charge, inquiries from persons interested in settling or investing in the Southwest and furnish advertising rates on application. Address

Southwest, 1021 Frisco Building, St. Louis

OTIS B. WEAVER

Continues in the Real Estate Business

And will give careful and energetic attention to all business entrusted. He has some rare bargains in Ada real estate. Manager for beautiful Sunrise Addition. Office headquarters for prospectors

Weaver Building, 12th and Broadway.



EGGS FOR SALE!

I have for sale Eggs from the Famous S. C. Buff Orpington Chickens. These birds are the best all purpose fowls. They equal the Leghorns as layers and far exceed the Plymouth Rock as a table fowl. Price reasonable. Guaranteed fertile.

T. R. HILL, Box 473, Ada, I. T.

YOUR ATTENTION

Is Cordially Invited to Our New Line of Spring Mattings

Some odd specialties in Japanese designs and best Chinas. Our line of Linoleums, all widths, is better than ever. Your special attention is called to our beautiful designs in Wilton Velvets and Axminster goods, both Oriental and Floral patterns of Art Squares. Also Druggists in Ingrains.

Ostermoor Mattresses and other cotton mattresses always in stock.

Don't overlook our line of Furniture, which is always the best and most complete stock in town.

We also carry a full line of Caskets and Coffins and do first class Embalming.

YOURS FOR BUSINESS.

W. C. DUNCAN.

LOCAL NEWS

Hurrah for W. H. L. Campbell! The latest styles at Chitwood's, the tailor, over Rollow's store. 5tf

W. A. Alexander went to Oklahoma City.

Dr. Bisant, dentist, over Ada National Bank. tf 279

S. Herald of Tishomingo was a Wednesday visitor.

Butterick patterns, Cox-Greer. 2t 17

Mrs. John Brents has been right sick, but is better today.

Dr. B. H. Erb, dentist, Henley & Biles building. Phone No. 1. 233 tf

Tom Hope and E. W. Hardin were visitors at Owl today.

We have just received an elegant line of Seward's candies. Try them. Model Bakery. tf 15

P. A. Norris left for Dallas today.

For an uptodate tailor made suit see Chitwood, the tailor, over Rollow's store. 5 tf

Mrs. Long, the milliner, was down from Holdenville yesterday.

All kinds of sweet music at the Harris Hotel billiard parlor tonight. 24t 17

Attorney B. H. Epperson made a trip to Francis yesterday.

Wedding invitations—latest styles—turned out at the News-office. tf

Judge W. B. Paschal of Atoka was a business visitor in Ada.

For all kinds of common sewing try Mrs. Clark, West 14th St. First door west of Dr. Nolen's. 4t 16

Mrs. M. L. Whalen arrived from Shawnee for a visit with her son, Jack.

S. H. Miller, of the Kerfoot Miller Co., Oklahoma City, is in the city today.

All the new songs on Edison's latest improved phonograph with Gold Medal records at the Harris Hotel billiard parlors. 24t 17

Dr. S. A. Steel returned home last afternoon from Dallas, where he attended the great Methodist educational convention.

If you want something that is better than the other fellow carries, call for Fletcher's candies. Model Bakery. tf 15

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur High of Sulphur were in town enroute home from Tyrola.

Standard size billiard and pool tables, the only ones in the city, at the Harris Hotel. 24t 17

Miss Edna Foley of Konawa was here last night on her way to Ardmore.

Butterick patterns for spring and summer have arrived. Cox-Greer. 2t 17

Rev. W. R. Chandler returned yesterday from Whitewright, Texas, where he has been assisting in a successful revival.

The latest thing for swell billiard and pool tables is the rubber back covers. Try them at the Harris Hotel. 24t 17

H. C. Soward, father-in-law of C. C. Hargis, is over from Center for a few days.

Mrs. M. C. Lee left for her home at Citra today, after a two months' stay with relatives in Ada.

You do not know what real pleasure there is in billiard and pool playing until you have tried those tables at the Harris Hotel with rubber back covers. 24t 17

Do You Need Shoes?

If you want a pair of Shoes that combine style, elegance and individuality with the best leather and excellent workmanship, why not try ours? You will be satisfied with your selection. The latest correct styles for men, women and children . . .

CHAPMAN
The Shoe Man.

Subscribe for The News.

Judge Burris and wife were here from McGee last afternoon.

U. G. Winn returned home from Stonewall.

Ed Frizell, a leading farmer of the Fitzhugh community, was in trading today.

Preaching at the Second Baptist church Sunday evening at 4 p. m. by pastor, W. R. Chandler.

Mrs. Scott Lanham and Mrs. Dr. Holloway, were in from Center shopping.

Miss Daisy Reed and Mrs. Homer A. Davis are on the sick list.

J. P. Crawford arrived home last night from Wewoka where he has been attending court.

Pasture, for cattle. Will carry milk cows to and from pasture, east of Katy Railroad. See Freddie Gay, Floyd House. E. 13th. 18 3t

Hon. Dick Hill, formerly county judge and also representative of Red River county, Texas, has arrived in Ada and expects to locate for the practice of law. He expects his family to join him in a few days.

Nick Heard of Stonewall and John Beard came in today from the big Odd Fellows' meeting at Tulsa. They made a strong effort to secure the next meeting for Ada, but it was won by South McAlester.

Master Homa T. Carney, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Carney, had a birthday party at his home this afternoon in honor of his ninth anniversary. Quite a number of his little friends were guests.

Flour! Flour!!

The "Beatrice (Nebraska) Star" is a lovely flour for bread and pastry—chicken feed, etc., all at City Corn Mill, Ada. I. T. 18 3t

Still More Fishers.

The following young people spent Wednesday fishing—and so forth—on Big Sandy: Misses Gwyn, Taylor, Sims, Carroll and the Misses Warren; Messrs. Gwyn, Warren, Simpson, Byrd and Dean.

It is said they each caught a fish.

No Big Catch Reported.

T. J. Chambliss and J. E. Biles took their families out fishing on Sandy Wednesday. They have not sprung any big stories of enormous catches, and for the reason, no doubt, that the women folks would refuse to corroborate their extravagant statements.

"A True Kentuckian."

The play at the opera house Wednesday night was a strong portrayal of the romantic life of old Kentucky. It fairly teemed with the feuds and "moonshine" of the mountains and the thoroughbred race course of the "blue grass." From start to finish the performance was as swift and thrilling as the typical Kentucky race track, and the audience was uproarious in its applause. Of the specialties, Eddie Barnes and Kittie Edwards, the comedy duo were superb—simply irresistible. One feels younger after watching their antics and listening to their side-splitting sallies.

The "Second Bill-Out."

Advance Car No. 1, of the Sells-Floto Shows, arrived in Ada Thursday and proceeded to further plaster the outlying hamlets with posters advertising the big circus in Ada on April 26. This, notwithstanding the country was thoroughly billed by another force of the same show company a few days ago. It may be news to some people to learn that the big circuses maintain a sort of follow up advertising crew, who attend to what they call the "second bill-out," to see that no desirable spots for posting bills have been overlooked. This illustrates the thorough method which characterizes the modern show.

Is the Moon Inhabited

Science has proven that the moon has an atmosphere, which makes life in some form possible on that satellite; but not for human beings, who have a hard enough time on this earth of ours; especially those who don't know that Electric Bitters cure headache, biliousness, malaria, chills and fever, jaundice, dyspepsia, dizziness, torpid liver, kidney complaints, general debility and female weaknesses. Unequaled as a general tonic and appetizer for weak persons and especially for the aged. It induces sound sleep. Fully guaranteed by G. M. Ramsay and Dr. F. Z. Holley Druggists Price only 50c.

Will Make Rubber From Weeds.

Guthrie, Ok., April 12.—A. H. Manning and J. Bramall of San Francisco have secured a charter here for the Royal Rubber Company, with headquarters at Guthrie, Ok., and El Paso, Texas, for the purpose of growing the cayule plant, extracting rubber therefrom and manufacturing rubber goods. The company is capitalized with \$300,000 capital stock, and with Major H. W. Pentecost of Guthrie as the local representative.

Only recently was the cayule plant found to be useful as a producer of rubber, and that by accident. It occurred in Colorado where goats feeding on the weed brought to light the fact that the heretofore supposed useless plant contained valuable rubber. A Colorado congressman has introduced a bill asking congress to appropriate money for experimenting with this plant.

The California parties expect to grow the plant in the vicinity of El Paso, where the manufacturing plant will be established. The charter also gives them the right to control water rights and own and operate tramways, railways, steamboats, hotels and sawmills.

To the Young Men and Business People of Ada.

I have made the Smoke House one of the nicest and most up to date places for amusement in town, something nicer than you see in cities much larger.

In order to keep a place like this depends on your patronage. If you wish to learn to play pool or billiards I will take particular pains in showing you.

If you do not wish to play, come and make yourself at home in the reading room. Plenty of ice water and reading matter. I carry the nicest line of cigars in town. I solicit your patronage. 18 3t

M. E. Sangster.

Busy After Bootleggers.

From the busy times the deputy U. S. marshals are having with bootleggers one might think these were the crisp, egg nog days instead of the balmy ones of spring.

They have bagged four more fellows charged with introducing and disposing of liquor. One is a white man named J. I. Wright, who was picked up seven miles north of town. The others—negroes flushed down in the flats—are "Bob of Holdenville," "Gold tooth Newt" and Jess Aiken. Several bottles of fire water were secured. One of the prisoners made a good run and Deputy Brents had to chase into a mud hole after him.

M. K. T. Special

Round trip rates From Ada, I. T.:

Los Angeles, Cal., April 25 to May 5, \$50.

St. Paul, Minn., May 28 to 31, \$26.85.

San Francisco, Cal., June 25 to July 7, \$52.

Mexico City, Mexico, June 25 to July 7, \$40.

Mexico City, Mexico, April 25 to May 5, \$38.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 10 to 15, \$24.85.

C. F. Orchard, Agent.

Some people save money by depositing their cash in a bank, others by buying Butterick patterns of Cox-Greer. 17 2t

Will Interest Many.

Every person should know that good health is impossible if the kidneys are deranged. Foley's Kidney Cure will cure kidney and bladder disease in every form and will build up and strengthen these organs and they will perform their functions properly. No danger of Bright's disease or diabetes if Foley's Kidney Cure is taken in time.

FOR SALE BY G. M. Ramsey.

"Here lies mine babe, as dead as nits, Whom Gott has kilt mit anger fits. He would not let him live mit me So took him up to live mit He. The child would have lived had he been given Dr. Mendenhall's Chill and Fever Cure. Sold by G. M. Ramsey, Druggist.

DR. THOS. H. GRANGER, D. D. S.

Manager,
DOSS & GRANGER

Pioneer Dental Office

ESTABLISHED 1901.
OVE 1ST NATIONAL BANK.
PHONE 212.

WANTS

LOST:—A small gold clasp pin, emblematic Texas State flag with word "Texas" written across. \$10.00 reward will be paid for pin. Return to News office. tf 15

FOR RENT:—Suite of office rooms in Henley & Biles building. tf 9

J. A. Biles.

Cheap Rates to California.

The Frisco, beginning April 25th and continuing to May 5th will sell round trip tickets to San Francisco and Los Angeles, California, at the low rate of one first class fare for the round trip.

Account: Imperial Council Ancient Arabic Order. Nobles of the Mystic Shrine convention. National Congress of Mothers.

Tickets limited to July 31st. You can have your choice of routes, going one way and returning another. You can stop at all principal points of interest and to make side trips. Tickets also routed in one direction via Portland, Oregon, with an additional small charge. Rate open to everybody.

For full information see the Frisco agent or address

D. C. Farrington, T. P. A. Oklahoma City, Okla.

F. E. Clark, D. P. A., Wichita, Kansas.

Free to Ladies Only.

Ladies are especially invited to attend the skating rink Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings from 3 to 6 o'clock of this week. No charge to ladies on these days. No men admitted. tf 3

Make your wants known to Duffal & Dodson, Groceries and Feed. Phone 92. tf 312

More Convenience

When in need of anything in the Sewing Machine or Organ Line

Phone No. 1259
Crating and Boxing a Specialty.
LEE SMITH.
West Main Street, Ada, I. T.

Geo. A. Truitt,

Engineer and Land Surveyor

Office Rear Ada National Bank.

Prompt and Careful Attention Given to All Work Entrusted.

J. B. TOLBERT

Abstract, Insurance, Loan Co.

Solicit a part of your business. They will make you an abstract of title, write your fire insurance, deeds, mortgages, or leases. Also do notary work. There is not a firm in town that will appreciate your business more than they will.

Rollow Bldg., Ada, I. T.

HENRY M. FURMAN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Will do a general Civil and Criminal Practice.

Office in Duncan Building.

C. A. Galbraith Tom D. McKeown

GALBRAITH & McKEOWN

LAWYERS

Over Citizens National Bank Ada, Ind. Ter.

W. H. L. Campbell Joel Terrell

CAMPBELL & TERRELL

Attorneys-at-law

Practice in all Courts

Ada I. T.

CITY BARBER SHOP,

D. A. DORSEY, Prop.

First Class Work Guaranteed.

Hair Cut 25c, Shave 10c.

South Side Main St., Ada, I. T.

ADA STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

Is given up to be best. Do

Largest Agency Work

of any plant in this Territory.

Reed & Harrison

Wholesale and Retail Buggies

The Best Makes; the Lowest Prices

MEN AND WOMEN.

Use Big G for natural discharges, inflammation, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not straining or poisonous.

Hold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for \$1.00, or 3 bottles \$2.75. Circular sent on request.

\$2.00 PER LEG

(Seats Thrown in)

That is what we are charging for the swellest things in

Spring Pants

We have them also as high as \$10.00 per pair, and over 200 styles to choose from.

Our Spring Suits

Are cut to measure in the proper style, superbly finished, fit and wear guaranteed.

You'll be surprised at the small price we ask for swell suits

\$13.50 and up.

NASH, The Tailor.

Ada Opera House

TONIGHT

The Lyceum Stock Co.

PRESENTING

"A True Kentuckian."

High Class Specialties Between Acts. Special Scenery.

Popular Prices, 25c, 35c, and 50c

Souvenir Matinee Saturday, April 14, 2:30

THE NICKEL STORE

Solicits a share of your trade. We do not claim that our store is the biggest in the city, but we do claim to have the best assorted stock in our line. Everything imaginable in

HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND KITCHEN SUPPLIES.

Good Dinner Ware and China

English royal porcelain, white and embossed, fine goods.

Handled cups and saucers, a set 50c

Dinner plates of the same to match, set 50c

Special Water Tumbler Sale

Flint tumblers, ground bottoms, set of 6 for 25c

Fine thin blown glasses, each 5c

Heavy ice tea or hotel goblets, set 30c

Lemonade glasses, extra heavy, 14-oz size, per dozen 98c

Spoons, Knives and Forks

Rodgers nickel silver table spoons, per set 64c

Rodgers nickel silver tea spoons, per set 34c

Rodgers nickel silver knives and forks, set \$2.98

Steel knives and forks, 44c, 50c, and 64c a set

Bone handle knives and forks, 75c, 89c and \$1.15

Lamp Chimney Specials

No. 1 flint chimneys, 3 for 10c

No. 2 flint chimneys, 5c each

No. 1 and 2 fancy engraved chimney, costs you 10c

No. 1 brass burner, a good one, 5c

No. 2 brass burner, of the same, only 10c

Writing Materials and Etc.

A lot of fine ink tablets, each 5c

Long wallet flap envelope, the usual 10c kind, for 5c a package

Box paper, the popular new styles, 10c, 14c, 25c and 34c

Croquet sets, 4-ball sets, 59c, 8-ball set \$1.15

Bamboo fishing poles, 14 feet costs you 10c

Furnished fishing lines, 1c, 5c, and 10c

Base ball mitts, 25c, 34c, 49c, 64c and 89c

Fresh Candies

Our big business in candy is pretty fair evidence that we are doing what we say. Try for yourself. Cocoa bonbons and chocolate drops, per pound 12c

What 5c Will Buy

2 cakes of Swiss laundry soap.

Large cake Cocoa Castile toilet soap.

2 boxes best Bag Blue.

Box 1000 matches.

Bottle Best Vasoline.

Handy kitchen knife.

2 mouse traps.

1 card good pearl buttons

2 glass nest eggs.

Big piece table glassware

5 yds lace shelf paper.

4-qt tin milk pan.

1-qt covered bucket.

Good strong fire shovel.

Good scrub brush.

Merit is the trade mark of success. Better values at the price is the true test of cheapness. Cash; no credit to anyone.

Soliciting your business I am yours truly,

Phone 77.

CROSS LOTS.

Straight it ran through buttercups,
Blue eyed grass and timothy,
Clover, where the wild bee sips,
And the tall weed waving free;
Just a little trodden lane,
Narrow as a mower's swath,
Oh, to set my feet again
In that little brown footpath—
Cross lots!

By a little well it led,
Deep and dark, with mossy brink;
Half a mile my feet have sped
Just to get one cooling drink!
Daisies nodded, bright and wet
From the dipper's sprinkling bath.
Oh, once more my feet to set
In the little brown footpath—
Cross lots!

Strawberries grew wild and sweet;
You could smell them in the grass!
Crimson red the dewy feet
Of each barefoot lad and lass.
Oh, to hear the whetting scythe,
Sweetest note that music hath!
Some glad morning, gay and blithe,
I will find that brown footpath—
Cross lots!

—Anna B. Bryant, in *Congregationalist*.

A Little Ambassadors.

COME in!"

My office door opened very gently, and a little face I knew well peeped round. In sheer astonishment I dropped my pen.

"Kathleen!" I said. "How in the world did you get down here? You're not by yourself, surely?"

"Oh, no; course, nurse's with me," and the blue eyes smiled at me so sweetly; "but she's gone shopping. I'm not to go till she comes for me."

"But what will mother and auntie say? They'll think you're lost."

"I'm too growed up to get lost," she said, with a dignified little air.

I could not help smiling.

"Now, you little rogue," I said, "when I've helped you off with that pretty blue coat and hat I shall expect to be told why you've honored me with a visit to the city during business hours."

She settled herself sedately in a chair opposite to me, quite unconscious of the pretty picture she made with her mass of fair hair and her sweet little face.

"It's a most 'portant visit," she said. "I've come to ask you to my party next Wednesday."

"Indeed? I shall be delighted to come. So that's what brought you down here, is it?"

I had heard great tales about this party, but not from Kathleen. This was evidently her surprise for me.

"Shall I be expected to do anything in particular?" I asked.

"You'll have to make believe all the time, like you always do at our house."

This was certainly a candid statement. I wondered if the rest of the family shared the same view. I hoped not, because I was, as a rule, particularly serious after Kathleen had gone to bed.

"Aunt Merva will be there, of course," I ventured to suggest.

"Course she will," replied Kathleen.

Then she made a tour of the room, came back and resumed her seat, and asked me seriously: "Is this where you play all by yourself in the daytime?"

"Well, yes, I suppose I do."

"Do you keep your toys in those big tin boxes?"

"Well, they're not toys like those in your nursery."

"Do you sit here all by yourself, then?"

I nodded.

"And never feel lonely?"

"Sometimes," I said smiling in spite of myself at the serious little face.

"I heard mummie tell daddy one day you were a lonely man."

"Oh!"

I was certainly hearing some home truths.

"But you won't be lonely when you come to my party, will you?"

"No, dear. I like to come as often as I can to your house," and I spoke the truth.

By this time Kathleen's nurse had returned—I expect she had been waiting outside all the time—and with strict injunctions "not to forget the party next Wednesday" my little visitor kissed me good-by, and I tried to settle down to work again.

But a pair of blue eyes would keep dancing in front of me on my blotting pad. Sometimes I thought they were Kathleen's and sometimes I thought they were—some one else's. Kathleen eyes and her Aunt Merva's were strangely alike. I had noticed it before.

The room seemed quite cheerless now that she had gone.

In the intervening days the postman left strange notes for me.

Sometimes the missives were stuck together with jubes, but I had no difficulty in deciphering the signs. They read: "Don't forget the party next Wednesday." As to the crosses—well, the most ignorant person knows what those mean in a letter.

"Wednesday" came at last, and, of course, I went to the party. It was a great success. The house was turned upside down by a merry crowd of little folks who kept the fun going until long after they ought to have been in bed.

Kathleen queued it all very prettily, and after the last little guest had departed and the blue eyes could scarcely keep open, she persisted that she wasn't a little bit tired, "on'y hungry." That was a subterfuge she was always guilty of at bedtime.

Next day I saw Kathleen in the park and we discussed the party.

"You were a funny man," she said. I was glad to know that I had given satisfaction in this direction.

"Did you learn all those stories from

pitcher books, or were they just make believe?"

"Both," I said.

"And you didn't cry when you had to go home like little Charlie did, did you?"

I assured her I was able to refrain from weeping.

"And you liked me the best of all the little girls there?"

"Of course I did."

"Quite sure?" she said, coaxingly.

"Quite sure," I repeated.

"Then mummie was wrong," she said, triumphantly.

"How's that?" I asked.

"Well, when mummie and Aunt Merva came in to say 'Good-night,' I heard auntie say how fond you were of me, and mummie said, 'Yes, and I know some one else he's very fond of, too, or would be if she'd let him,' and auntie went quite funny, and said: 'Don't be ridiculous, Daisy!—Daisy's what daddy calls mummie—but mummie only laughed and said: 'I don't think you're always kind to him.'"

Kathleen stopped to take breath after this long recital, and then went on: "So after mummie went downstairs, and auntie brought me a sweetie 'fore I fell 'sleep I asked if it was true if she liked some little girl better'n me. Auntie said 'No,' and then I asked her if she wasn't always kind to you. Auntie said, 'Perhaps not sometimes.' Then I said she ought to love you like I did, 'cos you were lonely and had no nice little girl of your own like my daddy had. Then she stooped down to kiss me, and her cheek was quite wet, just as is she'd been crying. I've never seen Auntie Merva cry before."

There was a serious look in Kathleen's eyes.

"What made Auntie Merva cry, do you think?" she asked, quite distressed.

"I think I can guess," I said, and with a full heart I kissed the little upturned face.

Kathleen had told me something I wanted to know—something that I have been grateful to her for telling me all my life.—*Alban Sanders, in Baltimore Evening Herald.*

Britain's 33-Knot Destroyers.

Contracts have now been arranged for the construction of five seagoing destroyers included in the navy program for the current year. These vessels are a great advance upon anything that has yet been done in torpedo boat destroyers, as the speed guaranteed, under penalty, by the contracting firms is to be thirty-three knots when the vessels are carrying a load of coal sufficient to give them a radius of action of 3000 miles at about ten knots speed.

This condition is much more severe than was exacted in the case of the thirty-knot torpedo boats; and, moreover, the scantlings proposed for these high speed craft will be considerable heavier. It is true that speeds of thirty-two to thirty-three knots were attempted by one or two builders in connection with the 1897-98 program, but the highest realized on trial was thirty-one and one-half knots. Even then the boats were not required to meet the same stringent conditions as is the case with these new thirty-three knot craft. The boilers are to be of the express type, adaptable for using oil fuel, and the propelling machinery in all cases will be of the Parsons turbine type. The displacement of the boats will average over 800 tons, so that very considerable power will be required to be developed to attain the speed. It is the intention to order later an experimental destroyer, which it is expected will have a speed of thirty-six knots.—*London Daily Graphic.*

Proof That the Moon is Uninhabited.

The moon being much the nearest to us of all the heavenly bodies, we can pronounce more definitely in its case than in any other. We know that neither air nor water exists on the moon in quantities sufficient to be perceived by the most delicate tests at our command. It is certain that the moon's atmosphere, if any exists, is less than the thousandth part of the density of that around us. The vacuum is greater than any ordinary air pump is capable of producing. We can hardly suppose that so small a quantity of air could be of any benefit whatever in sustaining life; an animal that could get along on so little could get along on none at all.

But the proof of the absence of life is yet stronger when we consider the results of actual telescopic observation. An object such as an ordinary city block could be detected on the moon. If anything like vegetation were present on its surface, we should see the changes which it would undergo in the course of a month, during one portion of which it would be exposed to the rays of the unclouded sun, and during another to the intense cold of space.—*Professor Simon Newcomb, in Harper's.*

A New Eastern Railroad.

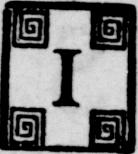
Consul Masterson, of Aden, writes that one of the most important feeders of the great Cape to Cairo Railway has almost been completed in the building of a line from the Sudan country across Egypt to the east, and having for its outlet a point on the Red Sea just north of Suakin. The name of the terminus point of the road on the Red Sea has been called Port Sudan, and it is hoped to make this new port not only a railroad point but a great distributing centre for the Red Sea coast and across on the Arabian shore.

New Laid Eggs.

By greasing eggs with vaseline while still warm, or at any rate, within a few hours of being laid, the contents retain perfection for six weeks or two months, and many do so for a much longer period. The sooner the grease is applied the longer "new laid" qualities persist.

Increasing Demand For the Mississippi Pearl.

By K. L. SMITH.



IF the truth were known about many of the pearls that we see nowadays, we would discover that a fair share of them, even among the expensive ones, came from the Mississippi River or its tributaries. Pearl hunting in these localities has become an established business, and regular pearl prospectors are examining rivers and creeks, with a view to locating beds of mollusks that may contain valuables. Attention to the rare pearls to be found in these streams was at first called about twenty years ago, when large numbers of pearl-producing mollusks were found in a small creek in Dane County, Wisconsin. The farmers began searching the beds of streams with such success that thousands of pink, purple, and blue-tinted treasures were sold, bringing in a profit of many thousands of dollars. The excitement that prevailed at that time gradually died down, but enthusiasm has broken out again in localities bordering on the Mississippi.

There is a fascination about the business that smacks strongly of speculation, for a man may find any time a gem that may mean a fortune. The men who live this outdoor life are rugged and healthy, and each carries a tin box, which in one season may become the receptacle for holding thousands of dollars' worth of large and small pearls. The pearl hunters have learned to be experts in valuing their finds, and few gems sell at small prices. Generally they are sent East to lapidaries to be valued, and they are sold at once, for the pearl hunter knows that he does well to avoid the "middleman," who is sent out by eastern firms to gather the "finds." Some pearls are sold for a thousand dollars, and a necklace twenty-eight inches in length, made of small Mississippi pearls for the great singer Nordica, who desired a souvenir of Minneapolis, cost two thousand dollars.

Pearl hunting is an exact science, and the successful hunters are skilled in the business. Usually the prospector has a boat, which he allows to drift with the tide. Behind this is fastened a long pole, to which is attached hundreds of lines with bait on the ends. The mollusks close their mouths over these with tenacity, and as they are hauled in as soon as the lines are filled, many bushels are obtained daily. This is the easiest part of the process. The next operation is to open them, which if done with an oyster knife is so laborious it lives long in the memory of the novice. On this account most prospectors either steam the mollusks over a mild fire, or spread them out in the sun to slowly dry, when the two parts of the shell separate readily. The exciting moment comes when the

contents of the shell are divulged, for much or nothing hangs on the revelation.

In fact, this insignificant-looking, dirty clam that may contain a treasure of value is an object of interest in itself. Content to lie in almost any kind of water, living on animalcules, very prolific, and a pearl producer, he travels slowly back and forth from midstream to shore unless he is gobbled up by the muskrat, who loves him dearly and eats him, pearl and all. The pearls are always near the shells, and can be squeezed out of the meat, with the fingers. Sometimes they are found loose in the shell, and at other times they are attached to it. If loose, the chances are that they may fall out, and good pearl hunters on this account search the bed of the stream, and even dig up the dirt to see what will "pan out."

In the early days of the industry, the slugs or small pearls were thrown away, but now they are kept and sold by the ounce or separately. These are always in the meat, and sell from two to five dollars. New processes in setting jewelry have made them in demand. Contrary to general belief, the expensive pearls are not always round or oblong in shape. Many fine specimens are "baroques," that is, they assume grotesque forms, a fact that can be accounted for by their origin, for scientists tell us that a pearl is really a malformation caused by some foreign substance finding entrance to the shell, and irritating the mollusk to such an extent that he exudes a liquid, which hardens and eventually becomes a precious pearl.

The prospector moves from one part of the stream to the other as soon as one mollusk bed is devastated. Some beds seem to contain more pearls than others, but it is the size and thickness of the pearl that make it invaluable for some articles of jewelry, and lapidaries in our large cities are using them freely. If any criticism is to be made, it is that they lack the yellow tint of the Oriental product. Many sell for high prices, however, and the black pearls which are occasionally found are exquisite.

To the casual observer, pearl hunting seems the easiest way in the world to earn a living, but it must be remembered that not one in fifty of the right species contain a pearl, and many mollusks are so light colored that they are known to be valueless, and are thrown away without being opened. It is a hit-and-miss sort of business, into which many start. Those that remain to the end get a good living, and every summer finds so many engaged in the work, that pearl hunting has become one of the established means of livelihood in the Mississippi Valley.—*Scientific American.*

Facts About the "Man-Eater."

The "man-eater" is the jungle nightmare of India, and numerous are the theories to account for its abnormal appetite. Commonly it is said to be an old tiger, which has found game too difficult to bring down, or a sickly tiger which has resorted to man-killing in its weakness as the easier method. The consensus of opinion among experienced hunters and observers is, however, that a man-eater is an exact killer which in conflict with herders, who are often quite brave in the defense of their cattle, has discovered how much less work it is to kill a man than cattle, for the cattle killer is usually fat and lazy. Nothing has been found so far as I have discovered, to suggest appetite for human flesh as the impelling motive, or that man-eaters reject all flesh not human, or that the cub of a man-eating tigress inherits the man-killing propensity. Rather it is a case of contempt for man bred of familiarity, and more often the lust lays hold of the tigress, very likely because in foraging for her cubs (as she does until they begin to hunt for themselves at seven months) and in their defense, she has come more frequently in contact with man; or it may be because the female is more numerous than the male, or because by nature the slyer and more vicious. Certainly she is a fiend incarnate, when every second year she gives birth to cubs, usually two, which do not move about with her until six weeks old; and no doubt her disposition is not improved by the necessity of concealing the youngsters from the tiger, who else would devour them.—*Casper Whitney, in "The Trail of the Tiger."*

Misconceptions of the Tiger.

Other popular misconceptions gives the tiger extraordinary leaping ability. It does not, as habitually painted, leap upon the back of its victim to crunch the vertebrae of its neck. It may do so occasionally on small game. I have seen panthers springing on the little barking deer, but the usual tiger method is a stealthy stalk, followed by a swift rush and seizure of the victim's throat.

It does not leap from twenty-five to 100 feet, as we frequently read. Twelve feet is nearer the average of its jumps when chasing game, and there is no record of its jumping streams of over sixteen or eighteen feet in width. It is a bold swimmer and a frequent wader.

It does not give up pursuit of its quarry on failure of the first attack. It does not deliver bone crushing blows with its fore paws, like Bruin, although it does give blows that lacerate the flesh.

It does not roar like a lion. It does not kill by blood letting, but by dislocating the neck.

It can climb a tree, but rarely does so.

There is also much exaggeration concerning size and weight. A tiger that measures ten feet from the tip of its nose to the end of its tail is a big one, and above the average, which is about nine and one-half feet.—*Casper Whitney, in "The Trail of the Tiger."*

A Remarkable Criminal.

A rather better man than Jack Sheppard died a couple of years ago in the person of John Gillespie. Called the king of lock-pickers, he was a cunning man, equal to all sorts of deceptions. Crime at Wigan brought him to the gallows. Before the noose could be placed about his neck he began to kick and struggle and to foam at the mouth. The authorities thought him about to die, and sentence was suspended. Soapbuds had done the trick. But the dying man made so excellent a recovery that on the way to the infirmary he was able to spring up and escape. Many times after that he was in and out of prison. The warders were always glad to see the back of him. He could pick any lock. Stealing from his cell at night, he would make his way to the governor's house, ransack his wine cellar, and share his booty with the other prisoners. He was converted in the end, and died poor but penitent in Carlisle workhouse.—*St. James' Gazette.*

Immensely Rudderless.

The rudders of the two new giant Cunarders, which are being built at Clydebank and Wallsend, weigh seventy tons each. When completed and fitted the rudder, stern frame and brackets will weigh 220 tons.

CANADIAN FISHING INDUSTRY.

One of the Chief Industries of Our Neighbor in the North.

Fishing ranks among the most interesting and important of Canadian industries. It furnishes employment to a great many people, supplies the world with a large share of that form of food, and yields to the soil in its by-products splendid fertilizing material. No one need be surprised, therefore, to find it the object of a great deal of care and solicitude to Canadian statesmen and economists. In this connection Consul-General Holloway says:

There has been considerable disappointment in the fish business, which has been dull. Still, prices have been higher. Bait has been scarce, owing largely to the ravages of the Cogfish. These, if permitted to increase, would have destroyed fishing in the maritime provinces within a few years, but the work of extermination is being prosecuted with vigor. The Dominion Government has established a dogfish reduction plant at Canso as well as at Shippegan, which are grinding from five to ten tons per hour, fishing schooners keeping them in good supply, the Government paying fair prices for the fish. It has not been ascertained whether the oil can be marketed as yet, but there seems to be no question as to the value of the ground carcasses as fertilizers. The fishermen of Kings County recently held a meeting and asked the Department of Marine and Fisheries to establish a reduction plant at that place. The dogfish are easily caught, and the fishermen are reported to be earning satisfactory wages by furnishing the same to the Government.

The United States is interested in clearing the Atlantic coast of the sea pests and has sent two representatives, Doctor Field and Doctor Delano, of the Massachusetts fisheries commission, to examine the Canadian plants. These gentlemen have visited the plant at Canso, as well as the establishment of Mr. Baker at Fourchu, which is canning the fish for food. They are satisfied that they can be introduced into foreign markets, as the food is reported as palatable and good. A correspondent of the Halifax Chronicle, in referring to the canning of dogfish, says: "The much-abused dogfish are coming to be as well spoken of as cod, haddock, and other varieties of fish. This is not because of its food qualities, but because of their money value to fishermen."

The Post Card Craze.

There is a block in the Paris post-office, caused by the absence of the clerks, numbers of whom are daily leaving for the country, says our Paris correspondent.

Picture post cards are at the bottom of the trouble. Every Frenchman on his holidays dispatches hundreds of them to let his friends see how he is enjoying himself. They choke the letter boxes, and incite the clerks and postmen, whom they remind of the delights of the country, to try to get away themselves.

This they contrive to do by means of sick leave from the postoffice doctors, who, resenting the increased consultations, write the sick leave orders off-hand.

As a result M. Berard, the under secretary of state for posts and telegraphs, has sent a circular to the doctors, complaining of this too ready benevolence, which leaves the public without its letters. In one office of 300 employees no fewer than eighty, he states, notified their chief on the same day that they were "ordered to the seaside."

M. Berard requires that when the postoffice doctors order clerks or messengers a country holiday on account of "fatigue, overwork, chlorosis, or anaemia," they must give the department a fortnight or month's notice. This stern measure, he trusts, will remedy the abuse.—*London Mail.*

The American Cavalryman.

There is no waste of effort in this long and arduous training of the trooper and his mount. Every ounce of work is focused straight at the ultimate end which is to make hardy, mobile, reliant cavalry, able to fight and operate, mounted or on foot, in any climate over the country. If it takes from three to five years to mould this trooper, the finished product need fear no comparisons. I have seen him operating in war time, and I have seen also in active service against an enemy the cavalry of the English, German, French, Japanese and Russian armies. They are showier troops, but barring fuss and feathers, this Yankee and his horse in combination cannot be excelled. And that cavalry are indispensable for decisive action has been taught once more by the war in the East.—*Ralph D. Paine, in "The American Trooper and His Mount."*

Alaskan Exposition.

Godfrey Chealander, the author of the proposition to hold an Alaskan exposition in Seattle in 1907, to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of Alaska's annexation, was born in Sweden thirty-seven years ago and came to this country when seventeen years of age. He has traveled widely in Alaska, knows the resources of this vast and rich province, and has taken an active part in the building of the Far Northwest.

Places Family First.

It is important that the recent inter-church conference placed "the family" as the first of its council's five spheres of action, the others being "social condition," "education," "religious activities" and "international affairs."

No fewer than five Shakespearean plays were being given at different theatres in Berlin during the first week in February.

COALING A SHIP RAPIDLY.

The Clever Device of an American Being Used Abroad.

An American idea which is attracting attention in England relates to the work of supplying a ship with coal in a short time. An exhibition of its possibilities was given at Birkenhead, near Liverpool, last month. The originator of the plan is a Mr. Clark, who is credited by English papers with having tried it first on American vessels during the Spanish-American War. The mechanism is a coal elevator which it is claimed can put coal into a steamer's bunkers at the rate of 150 to 170 tons an hour. The elevator is really a huge barge capable of holding 1000 tons of coal, and its hold is made in sections, each having false floors which can be raised to an angle of forty-five degrees to tilt the coal into the centre.

Running from stem to stern, in the centre of the bottom of the barge, is a continuous belt of buckets or conveyors, which pass under the false floors of each section and are filled with the coal as they travel along. When the conveyors reach the forward part of the vessel, they are taken in an upright position to a great altitude, where the coal is received into a weigher, and at each quarter of a ton the receptacle dips down and empties itself into a huge cylinder, through which the coal is conveyed into the steamer's bunkers. The weight of the coal is automatically registered.

The demonstration was witnessed by a large number of Liverpool shipping men, together with several gentlemen interested in the coal trade, all of whom seemed favorably impressed with its capabilities.—*Tribune Farmer.*

WISE WORDS.

Luck is the first word on the lips of the loafer.

All true love is proof of our relationship to God.

All windows look south in Sunny Heart Row.—*Langbridge.*

Virtue does not consist in spasmodic resolutions, but in the regular habit of life.—*Marcel Prevost.*

The inhabitants of our planet have two principles of disagreement which are irreducible, difference of color and difference of religion.—*G. M. Valtour.*

Can anything be so elegant as to have few wants and to serve them oneself, so as to have something left to give instead of being always prompt to grab?—*Emerson.*

An honorable man must be honest, not with money alone, but in judgments, judgments of women, men, history and the prospects of mankind.—*President Elliot, of Harvard.*

Rejoice in the joy of life. Be touched with tenderness and sympathy for all this life that can feel and can suffer, and do not dare to add a pang to the burden of the world's sorrow.—*Minot J. Savage.*

Accommodating.

Former Ambassador Joseph H. Choate recently told a story of an Englishman and a Scotchman who were swapping fish stories while dining with a number of friends.

The Briton related a tall story of a fish he had landed whose alleged measurements were such that every one present smiled, though none ventured to express doubt as to the truth of the account. The Scot, in his turn, related a yarn. He had, he averred, once caught a fish that he had been unable to pull in alone, managing to land it at last only with the aid of two friends.

"It was a skate, and four or five feet long," declared the Scot, in the solemnest of tones. Silence followed this extraordinary statement, during which the Briton, offended, left the table. The host followed. After returning, he said to the Scotchman: "Sir, you have insulted my friend. You must apologize."

"I didn't insult him," said the Scot. "Yes, you did," indignantly responded the host, "with that confounded story of a skate four or five feet long."

"Well," finally said the offender, slowly and with the air of one making a great concession, "tell him if he will take a few feet off his fish I will see what I can do with mine."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Cost of Court Presentation.

The necessary wardrobe for presentation at court in London is no small matter. A simple court dress will cost anything from \$500 to \$750, not including lace, which may be a family heirloom above price. The debutante's bouquet may include \$100 worth of costly orchids and hot house blooms. As to gloves, the regulation twenty-four button court gloves will cost \$5 or \$10 a pair at least in a Bond street store; and for shoes, the price is \$25 a pair. It is embarrassing to find that almost every detail of one's attire is laid down by law and has endured for centuries.

Beginnings of Great Writers.

Very few writers, even those who have genius, have anything to say when they begin to write. At first they write for the love of writing, and only when they are fatally committed to the trade do they discover whether or not they have anything to say. That is the great risk of all arts. You must learn to paint before you can be sure that you can paint. You must learn to write before you can be sure that you can write.

Golf in Rome.

Among the large British and American colony living permanently in Rome there are a considerable number of golfers. It is only natural, therefore, that a course should have been established for the benefit of players who find themselves in the Eternal City.—*The King.*

WEATHER FORECAST:

Tomorrow: Fair.

THE EVENING NEWS.

TEMPERATURE TODAY:

At 8 p. m., 83 degrees.

DEVOTED TO MAKING ADA A LARGER AND MORE PROGRESSIVE CITY

VOLUME 3

ADA, INDIAN TERRITORY, THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 12, 1906

NUMBER 18

WHICH SUIT DID YOU SAY? THE BLUE OR THE GRAY

We Have Them
\$10 to \$20

No Trouble to Show Goods

Scott-Hoard Co

BIG MASONIC GATHERING IN ADA THE COMING WEEK

For three days next week, April 17, 18, 19, there will be gala times for Masonry in the city of Ada. On the first day mentioned the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Indian Territory and Oklahoma will meet in annual grand lodge session. The second day will be for the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of both territories, and the third day for the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Indian Territory.

The gathering will be a notable one and a compliment to our city. At these big functions there are expected as many as two hundred prominent Masons from the two territories. It will likely be

necessary to secure accommodations at private houses for some of the visitors for our hotels will scarcely be able to entertain all of them.

K. of P. Services.

Ada Commandery of Knights Templar will hold its annual Eastern service at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, corner of 15th and Townsend, on next Sunday at 11 o'clock. The Sir Knights will march to the church in full uniform and open their service, which is a very elaborate and beautiful one. Bro. J. M. Martin will preach the sermon. All Sir Knights in the city and surrounding towns are cordially invited to be with us. We especially invite the public to attend this service.

FIVE TRIBES MEASURE DISCUSSED IN SENATE

Washington, April 12.—The Five Tribes bill was dragged a few feet up its steep and unobstructed way Wednesday after an all day heave on the part of the senate. After repeated efforts Senator Clapp got consideration for the second conference report, and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon a roll call on the motion to adopt it was ordered, when it was discovered that after deducting the pairs there was not a voting quorum in the senate. And so again this bill, which has been so long in the hands of the senate, shall seem a symbol of calamity.

The obstacle yesterday was the objection of Senator Tillman to an

amendment which the senate had put into the bill ratifying and confirming the disbursements made by James E. Jenkins and A. J. Brown to loyal Seminoles. This provision of the bill grows out of a claim which dates from the time of the Civil War.

A Good Catch.

There are those who are wont to disparage Ada's nearby waters as a fishing field. To such it may be a disappointment to learn that before Wednesday midnight T. D. Dodgin landed forty-three nice bats three miles from town. "Bogey"

THE PRESS ASSOCIATIONS PLAN TO AMALGAMATE

Otis Weaver, President of the Indian Territory Press Association, returned from Shawnee Wednesday, where he met with the executive committees of the Territory Press Associations.

The annual meetings of the Oklahoma and Indian Territory Press Associations have been officially called to meet in the city of Shawnee at 10 o'clock a. m. on Friday, May 18, for a two days' session. The two associations are to hold a joint meeting and to merge into one body to be known probably as the Oklahoma State Press Association.

At a meeting of the members of the executive committee of the two associations called to meet in Shawnee at four p. m. yesterday the above date was fixed and the following program for the meeting was arranged:

First. Meeting of the two associations in separate convention for the purpose of passing suitable resolutions closing up the business of the old associations.

Second. Joint meeting for the purpose of ratifying the union of the two organizations, and listening to an address of welcome and responses from Oklahoma and the Indian Territory.

The meeting will then take up the topics and discussions on topics of interest to the members as given below, allowing for the necessary intermissions and adjournments to participate in the program arranged by citizens of Shawnee for the entertainment of the guests and the business meeting will conclude with the election of delegates to the National Editorial Association and officers of the new organization for the ensuing year.

List of topics, and discussions and assignment of speakers:

PROGRAM.

The chief elements of a successful newspaper, by R. A. Neff of the Lawton State Democrat.

History of the Indian Territory Press Association, by W. H. Walker, of the Purcell Register.

Should the present legal rate be maintained, and what constitutes legal advertising? by Jere

Johnson of the Newkirk News-Republican. Discussion: A. Z. Stirling, Holdenville Tribune; Paul B. Smith, Atoka Citizen; L. T. Russell, Anadarko Tribune.

What should constitute a legal newspaper? by Geo. Evans, Chickasha Express. Discussion by E. E. Brown, Oklahoma City Times-Journal; W. H. Irwin, Pauls Valley Enterprise; Wm. Stryker, Tulsa Democrat, and R. H. Simpson, Tishomingo Capital.

How to best handle foreign advertisers? by Sidney Suggs, Ardmoreite; Discussion by M. C. Fulkenbury, Miami Record-Herald; J. Roy Williams, Lawton Constitution; R. A. Echols, Mangum Star.

What is a profitable home and foreign advertising rate? by F. S. E. Amos, Vinita Leader. Discussion by C. A. Crossett, Caddo Herald; Harry Gillstrap, Chandler News; O. R. Nation, Geary Bulletin.

How to obtain affluence and happiness in the newspaper business, E. O. Gray of Pawnee Times-Democrat.

What is needed in the libel laws? by C. F. Barrett, Shawnee Herald. Discussion by H. T. Kyle, South McAlester News; F. H. Greer, Guthrie State Capital; W. E. Decker, Muskogee Times-Democrat.

The disadvantages of a rigorous libel law; by E. A. Thompson of the Denison Herald, Denison, Texas.

How to get and maintain a country circulation? by J. W. Dale, of the Ada Star; discussion by J. J. Hess, of the Norman Democrat Topic; John Golobie of the Guthrie Register; H. S. Shackelford of Wynnewood New Era.

Progress and value of the Oklahoma Historical Society, by W. P. Campbell, Custodian of the Oklahoma Historical Society.

The advantages of a county Press Association, by Ed. B. Marchand, of the Alfine Chronicle.

Poems by C. B. Douglass of the Muskogee Phoenix, and Freeman E. Miller of Stillwater.

STATEHOOD CONFEREES CONDUCT NEGOTIATIONS

Washington, April 12.—Emissaries of the Speaker who have been sounding the Senate leaders on the possibility of compromising on the statehood bill have been given to understand that it is preposterous to offer the first Foraker amendment as the basis of compromise. They have been told also that some Senators are disposed to hold out for the Burrows amendment.

Whether the second Foraker amendment would be acceptable to the Senate as a compromise was not stated, but the Speaker's emissaries brought back to him the inference that it would. Because of the absence of two of the conferees, it is unlikely that anything will be done by the committee this week, but there is a feeling prevalent, both in the Senate and the House, that there will be some positive development in the statehood question. In the minds of the Senators the ball has become fixed that

the Speaker's opposition to the amended statehood bill is inspired altogether by his desire to make the Senate bow to the whim of the House. This belief does not encourage the Senators to compromise, but it is not doubted that rather than deprive Oklahoma and Indian Territory of statehood, they would agree to recede from the Burrows to the second Foraker amendment.

Baptist Meetings.

Regular services at the First Baptist church Sunday, morning and evening by pastor. Revival meeting begins Sunday. Rev. G. O. Key, who will assist the pastor, will reach Ada Monday evening and preach Monday night. Bro. H. J. Reynolds, who will lead the singing, will be with us Sunday. All are cordially invited to attend these services. 18 St. W. R. Chandler, Pastor.

Our New Spring Clothing Is Here!

Our clothing for this season comprises one of the richest and best selected displays of fabrics, the leading and swiftest novelties in the newest weaves. The styles in workmanship are up to the highest notch. The 3-button double-breasted and the 3-button sack coats are much longer for this season and possess tone and individuality. Yet our prices are the very lowest.

I. HARRIS.

PAUL W. ALLEN,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.
Horses Boarded by Day or Week.
Satisfaction Guaranteed. Best of Service.
Allen Livery Barn
South Townsend Ave., Phone 64.

Coal! Coal!! Coal!!!
Remember we are in the coal business. We handle McAlester at \$6.50 per ton. Midway and Henryetta at only \$6.00, and will deliver all orders of 800 pounds and over to any part of the city.
Ada Ice and Fuel Co.
Phone 249. Office at Ice Plant.

Many Flavors to One Brick or Each Flavor Separate.
Ice Cream
by the piece or quantity. Pure and delicious in either case. Cooling and nourishing. The richest country cream and finest flavors are used in the production of our Ice Cream, and the greatest care is taken to have it and only Water from the best in the city.
Crystal Ice Cream Co.

The Ada National Bank.
TOM HOPE, President. JNO. L. BARRINGER, Vice President.
FRANK JONES, Cashier. ORVILLE SNEAD, Asst. Cashier.
Capital Stock, \$50,000.00
Undivided Profits, 20,900.00
Blanks Furnished and Remittances Made to the Government on Town Lots.
ADA, CHICKASAW NATION, IND. TER.

Otis B. Weaver
Fire Insurance Agent
Represents several old line companies with practically unlimited capital.
Competitive Rates Are Met
Policies are written correctly and losses promptly paid.
The business of the property owners of this county is respectfully solicited.
OFFICE IN THE
Weaver Building,
Corner 1st and Broadway.

ADA EVENING NEWS.

OFFICIAL CITY PAPER.

OTIS B. WEAVER PUBLISHER
M. D. STEINER, BUSINESS MANAGER

Entered as Second class matter March 26, 1904, at the Postoffice at Ada, Indian Territory, under the Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates furnished on application.

ETERNAL AGITATION THE PRICE OF STATEHOOD.

The matter of statehood for our territories has been agitated for so long and the arguments therefore have been so thoroughly elaborated by both voice and pen, that the conscientious one now hesitates to comment on the subject for fear his expression will be a tame truism. Indeed, there is no further field for argument. Statehood is no longer a question, it is simply a plain duty. Almost as plain and axiomatic as the moral code of the new testament.

Our people have howled themselves hoarse at an adamant congress, but without, as yet, any substantial results. Naturally we are considerably cast down. But we must not get still and let the noise stop, even if our voices are all but worn out. While there is no use for further argument, the agitation, the exhortation to action must not abate one whit. That's exactly what the enemies to statehood want—the noise to stop—so that the statehood bill may take a long sleep.

They were quite timely, therefore, the resolutions last Saturday adopted by the press association of the 16th recording district, urging that in the event of no statehood legislation this month the newspaper men and business men of the two territories organize another big crusade and make the pilgrimage once more to Washington. Another excellent feature of the plan is to include in the itinerary Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and other commercial centers of the great middle West. The purpose of this would, of course, be to keep the powerful influence of those great centers aroused and militant for the rights of the territories.

As a matter of course another army of statehood crusaders would receive a cool welcome from many national legislators to whom the subject has become tiresome. But that should not deter. Hardened sinners seldom really relish the preachings of the gospel, for that matter, yet it continues to be preached and continues to win.

If we can't reason statehood out of congress, nor secure it by dignified petition, let us worm it and worry it out of the powers that be!

MOST HOMICIDAL NATION.

The United States Is Said to Have That Unenviable Distinction.

Says the Philadelphia Record: According to the unofficial statistics gathered in 1905, as in previous years, by the Chicago Tribune, there were 9,212 homicides committed in the United States during the twelvemonth just ended. This country remains on the bad eminence it has long occupied in the history of crime; indeed, we have increased our lead, for the number of homicides was greater by 840 in 1905 than it was in the previous year. The record constitutes a shocking indictment.

With the single exception of the Italians, the American people are the most homicidal nation in the civilized world. In fact, we are running neck and neck with Italy with respect to the ratio of violent crimes resulting in death. In the latter country the homicides number 105 per million of inhabitants per year; in this country last year the ratio was 115 per million.

A comparison with the criminal statistics of other leading nations will serve to emphasize the indictment and make it positively terrifying. Thus the annual average ratio of homicides to population is 13 per million to German, 19 per million in France and 21 per million in the United Kingdom. One reason for these frightful conditions is the laxity of the administration of the law. Therefore, murder and manslaughter are four times as frequent in this country as in England, Scotland and Wales, and nine times as frequent as in criminal law in this country. In England one out of four homicides is convicted of murder and pays the extreme penalty for his crime. Moreover, justice is not only reasonably sure, but swift. The legal executions in this country numbered 133 last year, which comparatively to a total of 9,212 homicides is an almost insignificant proportion; and everybody is familiar with the truth that criminal justice in the United States has been of late. The other main reason for the appalling frequency of murder in this country is the prevalent habit of carrying concealed firearms. The ready pistol makes murder easy. Restriction of the sale of deadly weapons is an urgently needed reform.

Steamboat Ran Into Geese.

Capt. Bally Reed, master of the river steamer Harry Randall, reports a singular occurrence that happened on the trip of his steamer up the Potomac river the other night. Capt. Reed says that the attention of the men in the pilot house was attracted to a singular noise in the air over the steamer, as if she were passing through a flock of big birds. Turning on the searchlight, it was discovered that a large flock of wild geese, flying low, had run afoul of the steamer, and, blinded by the rays of the searchlight, were flying wildly about the smoke stack. Several of the big birds struck the stack, but fell into the water, where they could not be recovered in the darkness. The men on the steamer fired on the geese, but failed to bring any home, though they claim they shot several.

LOBSTERS' BAD CHARACTER.

Sulry, Suspicious and Unsociable and Regards Everything as Foe.

The Scotch fishery board in its twenty-third annual report gives the following as the characteristics of the lobster, says American Shipping. It is an essentially sulry, suspicious and unsociable fish, and regards anything that comes near it as its foe. The main motive of its activity is defense, and in defending itself it manifests a blind and unreasonable vengeance. It procures a hole in which to wait for its prey, and to which to retire after a fight, and it is then unsafe for any animal to approach it.

The keenness of attack and relentless hold when once it has gripped its antagonist are due to its want of sight. The eye of the lobster is so sensitive that strong light blinds it. Although it possesses keen sight when first hatched, the lobster is practically blind, later in life. It sees nothing properly, but simply has the sensation of light and shadow. It tests a shadow with its antennae, and sometimes, when a strong shadow is cast on it, the lobster will leap at it on the off-chance that it is a foe. The fighting tendency makes it difficult to keep lobsters in confinement. When once they have settled down, however, they will live at peace with one another, but it is only an armed neutrality, and if one of the fish ever loses its fighting power it is at once attacked by the others.

Identity in Street Car.

They were going to the theater. The car was crowded, and there being two or three polite men left in Indianapolis, one of the two or three gave her a seat in the forward end of the car. He remained on the platform to finish a cigar. She always lets him do that.

When the conductor came along the smoker possessed of a "steady" girl presented two tickets.

"Who is this for?" asked the ticket procurer.

"The lady up in front."

"Yes, but there are several up there."

"Oh, well, let's see; I'm paying for the one under Eat-em-Quick biscuits."

—Indianapolis News.

Imports in 1905.

The total appraised value of merchandise handled by Appraiser Whitehead of the United States customs office at New York last year was \$705,011,497, an increase of \$72,500,000 over 1904, according to a statement. The chief lines of foreign merchandise and their appraised values were: Sugar, \$71,000,000; wool and woolen goods, \$64,000,000; coffee and cocoa, \$80,000,000; precious stones and pearls, \$37,000,000; cigars and tobacco, \$15,000,000; wines and liquors, \$11,000,000, and 1,064 automobiles, valued at \$4,000,000.

Economy Comes First.

Young John D. Rockefeller declares in favor of marriage and economy. With most young men, the matter of economy first of all and marriage afterward, if possible.

ENGLISH CIVIL SERVICE.

Laws Strictly Enforced—No Man Appointed or Dismissed for Politics.

The civil service laws of Great Britain are rigidly enforced. Civil servants obtain their positions by merit after examination, and retain their places during good behavior if competent, says the Philadelphia Ledger. The incoming of the new liberal government in England will not disturb a single postmaster in the United Kingdom. The vast army of clerks, subordinates and under officials of all kinds will scarcely be aware of the fact that there is a change of administration. There are a certain number of higher officials whose posts are properly considered political, inasmuch as they are intrusted with the duty of carrying out a liberal and conservative policy; but the mass of officeholders are secure in their positions, and so well fixed is the policy of maintaining a permanent force of trained officials that the removal of ordinary civil servants for political reasons would be left by the people generally to be a violent and unjustifiable act which would react with terrible force upon the ministry.

It is not to be supposed that the English, because of this admirable system, have been elevated into a rarefied atmosphere where partisanship has been banished, or that party zeal is not rewarded. In addition to the 45 leading officials of a political character, with an annual salary list of \$786,000, who step "down and out" with a change of ministry, each government during its term of life fills a large number of vacancies caused by deaths, resignations, disability and removal for incompetence. Naturally the ministry in power gives the places, as a rule, to members of its own party. During the ten years of recent conservative rule the conservative party has had the appointment of 35 judges in the United Kingdom, with aggregate salaries of \$1,060,000 a year, in addition to an army of recorders, clerks, minor magistrates and the like. Many of the appointees were conservatives, but the liberal government will not touch a man of them for political reasons.

The colonial service, with its 23 viceroys, governors and commissioners, affords rich patronage, and a ministry is always reluctant to give up its power and resign unless compelled to do so, because it wishes to protect the political officials in office and their personal appointees, who lose office with them; but the great army of civil employees are divorced from politics and are safe. Interest in politics in England is nevertheless very acute, and the administration of justice and of the several departments of the government is quite as efficient as our own.

The Pecan State.

Texas is the greatest pecan-growing section in the world. Pecans are a valuable food product. Cultivation of pecans is a profitable industry, the trees in many orchards being valued at \$100 each. Experts declare the crop will pay more in proportion to the care given and money invested than any other crop. There are pecan orchards in Texas more than 1,000 acres in extent, and even larger ones are to be created. —Dallas News.

Sago Gruel for Invalids.

Two cups of water, two, table-spoonfuls of sago, one table-spoonful of lemon juice and a pinch of salt. Put the sago in the water while cold, and warm by setting in a saucepan of boiling water. Stir often, and let it soften and heat for one hour. Then boil ten minutes, stirring all the time; add the sugar, wine and lemon, and pour into a bowl or mold to cool. Eat warm, if preferred. —Chicago Record-Herald.

Postponing the Day.

Widow (with marriageable girls)—Julia has a most lovely voice, major—so powerful, you know; but for ringing silvery tone, give me my second daughter's. Would you like to hear hersing "Some Day?"

Major (awfully bored)—Certainly! Delighted, I'm sure! Let's say some day next month; that is—er—unless I'm unexpectedly ordered away anywhere.—Stray Stories.

Odd London Club.

The "Silence club's" membership is limited to ten, all of whom are season ticket-holders on a London suburban railway, and the subscription is sixpence weekly. It was established solely to enable the members to read the paper on the way to town. The revenue derived from subscriptions is handed to the guard every Saturday morning, and he reserves a carriage for the members.

Too Well-Known.

"Pop!"
"Yes, my son."
"Does a bank loan money?"
"Yes, my boy."
"Well, the bank will only loan the money if it knows the man, I suppose?"
"It is often the case, my son, that that is the time it won't loan him the money." —Yonkers Statesman.

Cause and Effect.

But—I called a doctor a liar, yes, I say.
All—And then they had to call another doctor, I suppose! —Yonkers Statesman.

FRISCO SYSTEM

TIME CARD.

Ada, Ind. Ter.

EAST BOUND TRAINS.
No. 510 Meteor, 4:45 p. m.
No. 512 Eastern Exp. 9:45 a. m.
No. 542 Local Freight, 8:45 p. m.
WEST BOUND TRAINS.
No. 509 Meteor 8:58 a. m.
No. 511 Texas Pass 7:15 p. m.
No. 541 Local Freight 7:45 a. m.
Local freight trains carry passengers provided with permits. Ten per cent saved on the purchase of round trip tickets.
I. McNair, Agent.

Cheap Rates to Denver.

FRISCO Will sell daily until May 31st round trip tickets to the above point at greatly reduced rates. Tickets limited to May 31st, except tickets sold during month of May to be limited thirty days. For full information see Frisco agent or address
I. McNair, Agent, Ada, I. T.
D. C. Farrington, T. P. A., Oklahoma City, Okla.
F. E. Clark, D. P. A., Wichita, Kansas.

TIME OF TRAINS
ADA, I. T.
THE RIGHT TRAINS BETWEEN

St. Louis	Houston,
Hanibal,	Dallas,
Kansas City,	Fort Worth,
Junction City,	San Antonio,
Oklahoma City,	Galveston,
In the North,	in Texas,
and all points beyond.	

NORTH BOUND.
No. 112 Express, daily, 3:55 p. m.
No. 564 Local, except Sunday, 12:15 a. m.
SOUTH BOUND.
No. 111 Express, daily, 11:10 a. m.
No. 563 Local, except Sunday, 1:55 p. m.

Excursions to Florida and Cuba.

FRISCO Will sell daily until April 30th 1906, low rate round trip tickets from all stations to certain points in Florida and Cuba, also to certain points in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina. Return limit, June 1st 1906. Through sleepers and Fred Harvey meals. Let us furnish you rates, schedules, descriptive literature and other information.
I. McNair, Agent, Ada, I. T.
F. E. Clark, D. P. A., Wichita, Kansas.
U. C. V. Reunion.

New Orleans, La., April 25-27. For the above occasion the M. K. & T. will sell round trip tickets from Ada at \$12.40. Date of sale April 22nd, 23rd and 24th; final limit May 7th.
C. F. Orchard, Agent.

See P. K. Smith for up-to-date photo work. 152-1f

FOR NICE, CLEAN BEDS.
25c and 50c
Stop at

The Weir Rooming-House
(Formerly Hastings House)
Main street. Renovated and rearranged throughout.
Mrs. M. E. Weir, Prop.

Travel Right
When you have occasion to travel, use the same discrimination in buying a ticket that you would in buying anything else. Assure yourself in advance of what you may expect in the way of comfort and convenience en route.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry.
with through trains (over its own rails) from St. Louis and Kansas City in the north, to San Antonio and Galveston in the south, offers a ready solution to the vexed question—"How to go?"

If there is any information you would like about a prospective trip, write me. I'll gladly give you the information and if possible have my representative call on you and personally assist you in every way. Think of my offer when you next have occasion to travel. Address

W. S. ST. GEORGE,
General Passenger & Ticket Agt.
Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis.

Tickets are on sale everywhere, via Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway

FOLDING GO-CART

(Like Cut) ONLY

\$6.50

\$1.00 Down
Balance 50c per week

A. R. SUGG & CO.

WEST MAIN



Attention Smokers!

For a Nice Cool Smoke

Try "Stickney's Trade Mark, and 'New Tariff' Cigars.

THE BEST 5c SMOKE IN THE CITY.

For Sale By

G. M. RAMSEY, Druggist.

(Successor to Clark Drug Co.)

To Aid the Southwest

Have you seen the new magazine, Southwest?

It is published in St. Louis (formerly the Frisco Magazine).

It is published by a Southwest man, contains stories of the Southwest and articles of interest to Southwest people, contributed by Southwest writers. It circulates in the Southwest, and contains the advertisements of Southwest firms. It will aid the Southwest in all her aims—for more people, for more factories, for advantageous legislation—for investment, immigration and irrigation.

Aid the work and benefit yourself by subscribing. Send 50c. for a year, 25c. for six months, or a postal for a sample copy FREE.

We also answer free of charge, inquiries from persons interested in settling or investing in the Southwest and furnish advertising rates on application. Address

Southwest, 1021 Frisco Building, St. Louis

OTIS B. WEAVER

Continues in the Real Estate Business

And will give careful and energetic attention to all business entrusted. He has some rare bargains in Ada real estate. Manager for beautiful Sunrise Addition. Office headquarters for prospectors

Weaver Building, 12th and Broadway.

EGGS FOR SALE!

I have for sale Eggs from the Famous S. C. Bud Orpington Chickens. These birds are the best all purpose fowls. They equal the Leghorns as layers and far exceed the Plymouth Rock as a table fowl. Price reasonable. Guaranteed fertile.

T. R. HILL, Box 473, Ada, I. T.



YOUR ATTENTION

Is Cordially Invited to Our New Line of Spring Mattings

Some odd specialties in Japanese designs and best Chinas. Our line of Linoleums, all widths, is better than ever. Your special attention is called to our beautiful designs in Wilton Velvets and Axminster goods, both Oriental and Floral patterns of Art Squares. Also Druggists in Ingrains.

Ostermoor Mattresses and other cotton mattresses always in stock.

Don't overlook our line of Furniture, which is always the best and most complete stock in town.

We also carry a full line of Caskets and Coffins and do first class Embalming.

YOURS FOR BUSINESS,

W. C. DUNCAN.

LOCAL NEWS

Hurrah for W. H. L. Campbell!
The latest styles at Chitwood's, the tailor, over Rollow's store. 5tf
W. A. Alexander went to Oklahoma City.

Dr. Bissant, dentist, over Ada National Bank. 17 279

S. Herald of Tishomingo was a Wednesday visitor.

Butterick patterns, Cox-Greer. 2t 17

Mrs. John Brents has been right sick, but is better today.

Dr. B. H. Erb, dentist, Henley & Biles building. Phone No. 1. 233 tf

Tom Hope and E. W. Hardin were visitors at Owl today.

We have just received an elegant line of Seward's candies. Try them. Model Bakery. 15 tf

P. A. Norris left for Dallas today.

For an up-to-date tailor made suit see Chitwood, the tailor, over Rollow's store. 5 tf

Mrs. Long, the milliner, was down from Holdenville yesterday.

All kinds of sweet music at the Harris Hotel billiard parlor tonight. 24t 17

Attorney B. H. Epperson made a trip to Francis yesterday.

Wedding invitations—the latest styles—turned out at the News office.

Judge W. B. Paschal of Atoka was a business visitor in Ada.

For all kinds of common sewing try Mrs. Clark, West 14th St. First door west of Dr. Nolen's. 4t 16

Mrs. M. L. Whalen arrived from Shawnee for a visit with her son, Jack.

S. H. Miller, of the Kerfoot Miller Co., Oklahoma City, is in the city today.

All the new songs on Edison's latest improved phonograph with Gold Medal records at the Harris Hotel billiard parlors. 24t 17

Dr. S. A. Steel returned home last afternoon from Dallas, where he attended the great Methodist educational convention.

If you want something that is better than the other fellow carries, call for Fletcher's candies. Model Bakery. 15 tf

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur High of Sulphur were in town enroute home from Tyrola.

Standard size billiard and pool tables, the only ones in the city, at the Harris Hotel. 24t 17

Miss Edna Foley of Konawa was here last night on her way to Ardmore.

Butterick patterns for spring and summer have arrived. Cox-Greer. 2t 17

Rev. W. R. Chandler returned yesterday from Whitewright, Texas, where he has been assisting in a successful revival.

The latest thing for swell billiard and pool tables is the rubber back covers. Try them at the Harris Hotel. 24t 17

H. C. Soward, father-in-law of C. C. Hargis, is over from Center for a few days.

Mrs. M. C. Lee left for her home at Citra today, after a two months' stay with relatives in Ada.

You do not know what real pleasure there is in billiard and pool playing until you have tried those tables at the Harris Hotel with rubber back covers. 24t 17

Do You Need Shoes?

If you want a pair of Shoes that combine style, elegance and individuality with the best leather and excellent workmanship, why not try ours? You will be satisfied with your selection. The latest correct styles for men, women and children

CHAPMAN
The Shoe Man.

Subscribe for The News

Judge Burris and wife were here from McGee last afternoon. U. G. Winn returned home from Stonewall.

Ed Frizell, a leading farmer of the Fitzhugh community, was in trading today.

Preaching at the Second Baptist church Sunday evening at 4 p. m. by pastor, W. R. Chandler.

Mrs. Scott Lanham and Mrs. Dr. Holloway, were in from Center shopping.

Miss Daisy Reed and Mrs. Homer A. Davis are on the sick list.

J. P. Crawford arrived home last night from Wewoka where he has been attending court.

Pasture, for cattle. Will carry milk cows to and from pasture, east of Katy Railroad. See Freddie Gay, Floyd House. E. 13th. 18 3t

Hon. Dick Hill, formerly county judge and also representative of Red River county, Texas, has arrived in Ada and expects to locate for the practice of law. He expects his family to join him in a few days.

Nick Heard of Stonewall and John Beard came in today from the big Odd Fellows' meeting at Tulsa. They made a strong effort to secure the next meeting for Ada, but it was won by South McAlester.

Master Homa T. Carney, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Carney, had a birthday party at his home this afternoon in honor of his ninth anniversary. Quite a number of his little friends were guests.

Flour! Flour!!

The "Beatrice (Nebraska) Star" is a lovely flour for bread and pastry—chicken feed, etc., all at City Corn Mill, Ada. I. T. 18 5t

Still More Fishers.

The following young people spent Wednesday fishing—and so forth—on Big Sandy: Misses Gwyn, Taylor, Sims, Carroll and the Misses Warren; Messrs. Guyn, Warren, Simpson, Byrd and Dean.

It is said they each caught a fish.

No Big Catch Reported.

T. J. Chambliss and J. E. Biles took their families out fishing on Sandy Wednesday. They have not sprung any big stories of enormous catches, and for the reason, no doubt, that the women folks would refuse to corroborate their extravagant statements.

"A True Kentuckian."

The play at the opera house Wednesday night was a strong portrayal of the romantic life of old Kentucky. It fairly teemed with the feuds and "moonshine" of the mountains and the thoroughbred race course of the "blue grass." From start to finish the performance was as swift and thrilling as the typical Kentucky race track, and the audience was uproarious in its applause. Of the specialties, Eddie Barnes and Kitie Edwards, the comedy duo were superb—simply irresistible. One feels younger after watching their antics and listening to their side-splitting sallies.

The "Second Bill-Out."

Advance Car No. 1, of the Sells-Floto Shows, arrived in Ada Thursday and proceeded to further plaster the outlying hamlets with posters advertising the big circus in Ada on April 26. This, notwithstanding the country was thoroughly billed by another force of the same show company a few days ago. It may be news to some people to learn that the big circuses maintain a sort of follow up advertising crew, who attend to what they call the "second bill-out," to see that no desirable spots for posting bills have been overlooked. This illustrates the thorough method which characterizes the modern show.

Is the Moon Inhabited

Science has proven that the moon has an atmosphere, which makes life in some form possible on that satellite; but not for human beings, who have a hard enough time on this earth of ours; especially those who don't know that Electric Bitters cure headache, biliousness, malaria, chills and fever, jaundice, dyspepsia, dizziness, torpid liver, kidney complaints, general debility and female weaknesses. Unequaled as a general tonic and appetizer for weak persons and especially for the aged. It induces sound sleep. Fully guaranteed by G. M. Ramsay and Dr. F. Z. Holley Druggists Price only 50c.

Will Make Rubber From Weeds

Guthrie, Ok., April 12.—A. H. Manning and J. Bramall of San Francisco have secured a charter here for the Royal Rubber Company, with headquarters at Guthrie, Ok., and El Paso, Texas, for the purpose of growing the cayule plant, extracting rubber therefrom and manufacturing rubber goods. The company is capitalized with \$300,000 capital stock, and with Major H. W. Pentecost of Guthrie as the local representative.

Only recently was the cayule plant found to be useful as a producer of rubber, and that by accident. It occurred in Colorado where goats feeding on the weed brought to light the fact that the heretofore supposed useless plant contained valuable rubber. A Colorado congressman has introduced a bill asking congress to appropriate money for experimenting with this plant.

The California parties expect to grow the plant in the vicinity of El Paso, where the manufacturing plant will be established. The charter also gives them the right to control water rights and own and operate tramways, railways, steamboats, hotels and sawmills.

To the Young Men and Business People of Ada.

I have made the Smoke House one of the nicest and most up to date places for amusement in town, something nicer than you see in cities much larger.

In order to keep a place like this depends on your patronage. If you wish to learn to play pool or billiards I will take particular pains in showing you.

If you do not wish to play, come and make yourself at home in the reading room. Plenty of ice water and reading matter. I carry the nicest line of cigars in town. I solicit your patronage. 18 3t M. E. Sangster.

Busy After Bootleggers.

From the busy times the deputy U. S. marshals are having with bootleggers one might think these were the crisp, egg-nog days instead of the balmy ones of spring.

They have bagged four more fellows charged with introducing and disposing of liquor. One is a white man named J. I. Wright, who was picked up seven miles north of town. The others—negroes flushed down in the flats—are "Bob of Holdenville," "Gold tooth Newt" and Jess Aiken. Several bottles of fire water were secured. One of the prisoners made a good run and Deputy Brents had to chase into a mud hole after him.

M. K. T. Special

Round trip rates From Ada, I. T.:
Los Angeles, Cal., April 25 to May 5, \$50.
St. Paul, Minn., May 25 to 31, \$26.85.
San Francisco, Cal., June 25 to July 7, \$52.
Mexico City, Mexico, June 25 to July 7, \$40.
Mexico City, Mexico, April 25 to May 5, \$38.
Chattanooga, Tenn., May 10 to 15, \$24.85.



C. F. Orchard, Agent.

Some people save money by depositing their cash in a bank, others by buying Butterick patterns of Cox-Greer. 17 2t

Will Interest Many.

Every person should know that good health is impossible if the kidneys are deranged. Foley's Kidney Cure will cure kidney and bladder disease in every form and will build up and strengthen these organs and they will perform their functions properly. No danger of Bright's disease or diabetes if Foley's Kidney Cure is taken in time.

FOR SALE BY G. M. Ramsay.

"Here lies mine babe, as dead as nits, Whom Gott has kilt mit anger fits."

He would not let him live mit me So took him up to live mit He. The child would have lived had he been given Dr. Mendenhall's Chill and Fever Cure. Sold by G. M. Ramsay, Druggist.

DR. THOS. H. GRANGER, D. D. S.

Manager,
DOSS & GRANGER
Pioneer
Dental
Office
ESTABLISHED 1901.
OVE 1ST NATIONAL BANK.
PHONE 112.

WANTS

LOST:—A small gold clasp pin, emblematic Texas State flag with word "Texas" written across. \$10.00 reward will be paid for pin. Return to News office. 15 tf

FOR RENT:—Suite of office rooms in Henley & Biles building. 9 J. A. Biles.

Cheap Rates to California.

The Frisco, beginning April 25th and continuing to May 5th will sell round trip tickets to San Francisco and Los Angeles, California, at the low rate of one first class fare for the round trip. Account: Imperial Council Ancient Arabic Order. Nobles of the Mystic Shrine convention. National Congress of Mothers. Tickets limited to July 31st.

You can have your choice of routes, going one way and returning another. You can stop at all principal points of interest and to make side trips. Tickets also routed in one direction via Portland, Oregon, with an additional small charge. Rate open to everybody.

For full information see the Frisco agent or address
D. C. Farrington, T. P. A.
Oklahoma City, Okla.
F. E. Clark, D. P. A.,
Wichita, Kansas.

Free to Ladies Only.

Ladies are especially invited to attend the skating rink Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings from 3 to 6 o'clock of this week. No charge to ladies on these days. No men admitted. 13 tf

Make your wants known to Duffal & Dodson, Groceries and Feed. Phone 92 312 tf

More Convenience
When in need of anything is the
Sewing Machine or Organ Line
Phone No. 1259
Crating and Boxing a Specialty.
LEE SMITH.
West Main Street Ada, I. T.

Geo. A. Truitt,
Engineer and Land Surveyor
Office Rear Ada National Bank.
Prompt and Careful Attention
Given to All Work
Entrusted.

J. B. TOLBERT
Abstract, Insurance, Loan Co.
Solicit a part of your business. They will make you an abstract of title, write your fire insurance, deeds, mortgages, or leases. Also do notary work. There is not a firm in town that will appreciate your business more than they will. . . .
Rollow Bldg., Ada, I. T.

Ada Opera House

TONIGHT

The Lyceum Stock Co.

PRESENTING

"A True Kentuckian."

High Class Specialties Between Acts. Special Scenery.

Popular Prices, 25c, 35c, and 50c

Souvenir Matinee Saturday, April 14, 2:30

HENRY M. FURMAN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Will do a general Civil and Criminal Practice.
Office in Duncan Building.

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Practice in all Courts
Ada I. T.

CITY BARBER SHOP,
D. A. DORSEY, Prop.
First Class Work Guaranteed.
Hair Cut 25c, Shave 10c.
South Side Main St., Ada, I. T.

ADA STEAM LAUNDRY CO.
Is given up to be best. Do
Largest Agency Work
of any plant in this Territory.

Reed & Harrison
Wholesale and Retail Buggies
The Best Makes; the Lowest Prices

THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.
Use Big 44 for unnatural discharges, inflammation, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Faintness, and not sufficient or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper by express, prepaid, for \$1.00, or 3 bottles \$2.75. Circular sent on request.

\$2.00 PER LEC

(Seats Thrown in)

NASH, The Tailor.

That is what we are charging for the swell things in Spring Pants. We have them also as high as \$10.00 per pair, and over 200 styles to choose from.

Our Spring Suits
Are cut to measure in the proper style, superbly finished, fit and wear guaranteed. You'll be surprised at the small price we ask for swell suits \$13.50 and up.

THE NICKEL STORE

Solicits a share of your trade. We do not claim that our store is the biggest in the city, but we do claim to have the best assorted stock in our line. Everything imaginable in HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND KITCHEN SUPPLIES.

Good Dinner Ware and China

English royal porcelain, white and embossed, fine goods. Handled cups and saucers, a set 50c. Dinner plates of the same to match, set 50c. Special Water Tumbler Sale

Flint tumblers, ground bottoms, set of 6 for 25c. Fine thin blown glasses, each 5c. Heavy ice tea or hotel goblets, set 39c. Lemonade glasses, extra heavy, 14-oz size, per dozen 98c.

Spoons, Knives and Forks
Rodgers nickel silver table spoons, per set 64c. Rodgers nickel silver tea spoons, per set 84c. Rodgers nickel silver knives and forks, set \$2.98. Steel knives and forks, 44c, 50c, and 64c a set. Bone handle knives and forks, 75c, 89c and \$1.15.

Lamp Chimney Specials
No. 1 flint chimneys, 3 for 10c. No. 2 flint chimneys, 5c each. No. 1 and 2 fancy engraved chimney, costs you 10c. No. 1 brass burner, a good one, 5c. No. 2 brass burner, of the same, only 10c.

Writing Materials and Etc.
A lot of fine ink tablets, each 5c. Long wallet flap envelope, the usual 10c kind, for 5c a package. Box paper, the popular new styles, 10c, 14c, 25c and 34c. Croquet sets, 4-ball sets, 59c. 8-ball set \$1.15. Bamboo fishing poles, 14 feet costs you 10c. Purchased fishing lines, 1c, 5c, and 10c. Base ball mitts, 25c, 34c, 49c, 64c and 89c. Fresh Candies

Our big business in candy is pretty fair evidence that we are doing what we say. Try for yourself. Cocoa bonbons and chocolate drops, per pound 12c.

What 5c Will Buy
2 cakes of Swiss laundry soap. Large cake Cocoa Castile toilet soap. 2 boxes best Bag Blue. Box 1000 matches. Bottle Best Vaseline. Handy kitchen knife. 2 mouse traps. 1 card good pearl buttons. 2 glass nest eggs. Big piece table glassware 5 yds lace shelf paper. 4-qt tin milk pan. 1-qt covered bucket. Good strong fire shovel. Good scrub brush.

Merit is the trade mark of success. Better values at the price is the true test of cheapness. Cash; no credit to anyone. Soliciting your business I am yours truly.

Nickel Store.
The 5c and 10c store of Ada, I. T.
S. M. Shaw, Prop.
New location on Main street third door west of Rollow's corner.
Phone 77.

CROSS LOTS.

Straight it ran through buttercups,
Blue eyed grass and toothy,
Clover, where the wild bee sips,
And the tall weed waving free;
Just a little trodden lane,
Narrow as a mouse's snout,
Oh, to set my feet again
In that little brown footpath—
"Cross lots!"

By a little well it led,
Deep and dark, with mossy bunk,
Half a mile my feet have sped,
Just to get one cooling drink!
Daisies nodded, bright and wet,
From the dipper's sprinkling bath.
Oh, once more my feet to set
In the little brown footpath—
"Cross lots!"

—Anna B. Bryant in Congregationalist.

A Little Ambassadors.

OME in! My office door opened very gently and a little face I knew well peeped round. In sheer astonishment I dropped my pen. "Kathleen!" I said. "How in the world did you get down here? You're not by yourself, surely?"

"Oh, no; course, nurse's with me," and the blue eyes smiled at me so sweetly, "but she's gone shopping. I'm not to go till she comes for me."

"But what will mother and auntie say? They'll think you're lost."

"I'm too grown up to get lost," she said, with a dignified little air.

I could not help smiling. "Now, you little rogue," I said, "when I've helped you off with that pretty blue coat and hat I shall expect to be told why you've honored me with a visit to the city during business hours."

She settled herself sedately in a chair opposite to me, quite unconscious of the pretty picture she made with her mass of fair hair and her sweet little face.

"It's a most important visit," she said. "I've come to ask you to my party next Wednesday."

"Indeed? I shall be delighted to come. So that's what brought you down here, is it?"

I had heard great tales about this party, but not from Kathleen. This was evidently her surprise for me.

"Shall I be expected to do anything in particular?" I asked.

"You'll have to make believe all the time, like you always do at our house."

This was certainly a candid statement. I wondered if the rest of the family shared the same view. I hoped not, because I was, as a rule, particularly serious after Kathleen had gone to bed.

"Aunt Mervia will be there, of course," I ventured to suggest.

"Course she will," replied Kathleen.

Then she made a tour of the room, came back and resumed her seat, and asked me seriously "Is this where you play all by yourself in the daytime?"

"Well, yes, I suppose I do."

"Do you keep your toys in those big tin boxes?"

"Well, they're not toys like those in your nursery."

"Do you sit here all by yourself, then?"

I nodded.

"And never feel lonely?"

"Sometimes," I said smiling in spite of myself at the serious little face.

"I heard mummy tell daddy one day you were a lonely man."

"Oh!"

I was certainly hearing some home truths.

"But you won't be lonely when you come to my party, will you?"

"No, dear. I like to come as often as I can to your house," and I spoke the truth.

"By this time Kathleen's nurse had returned—I expect she had been waiting outside all the time—and with strict injunctions "not to forget the party next Wednesday," my little visitor kissed me good-by, and I tried to settle down to work again.

But a pair of blue eyes would keep dancing in front of me on my blotting pad. Sometimes I thought they were Kathleen's and sometimes I thought they were—some one's else's. Kathleen eyes and her Aunt Mervia's were strangely alike. I had noticed it before.

The room seemed quite cheerless now that she had gone.

In the intervening days the postman left strange notes for me.

Sometimes the missives were stuck together with jujubes, but I had no difficulty in deciphering the signs. They read: "Don't forget the party next Wednesday." As to the crosses—well, the most ignorant person knows what those mean in a letter.

"Wednesday" came at last, and, of course, I went to the party. It was a great success. The house was turned upside down by a merry crowd of little folks who kept the fun going until long after they ought to have been in bed.

Kathleen queued it all very prettily, and after the last little guest had departed and the blue eyes could scarcely keep open, she persisted that she wasn't a little bit tired, "only hungry." That was a subterfuge she was always guilty of at bedtime.

Next day I saw Kathleen in the park and we discussed the party.

"You were a funny man," she said. "I was glad to know that I had given satisfaction in this direction."

"Did you learn all those stories from

pitcher books, or were they just make believe?"

"Both," I said.

"And you didn't cry when you had to go home like little Charlie did, did you?"

I assured her I was able to refrain from weeping.

"And you liked me the best of all the little girls there?"

"Of course I did."

"Quite sure?" she said, coaxingly.

"Quite sure," I repeated.

"Then mummy was wrong," she said, triumphantly.

"How's that?" I asked.

"Well, when mummy and Aunt Mervia came in to say 'Good-night,' I heard auntie say how fond you were of me, and mummy said, 'Yes, and I know some one else he's very fond of, too, or would be if she'd let him!'

"And auntie went quite funny, and said: 'Don't be ridiculous, Daisy!—Daisy's what daddy calls mummy—but mummy only laughed and said: 'I don't think you're always kind to him.'"

Kathleen stopped to take breath after this long recital, and then went on: "So after mummy went downstairs, and auntie brought me a sweetie 'fore I fell asleep I asked if it was true if she liked some little girl better than me. Auntie said 'No,' and then I asked her if she wasn't always kind to you. Auntie said, 'Perhaps not sometimes.'"

Then I said she ought to love you like I did, 'cos you were lonely and had no nice little girl of your own like my daddy had. Then she stooped down to kiss me, and her cheek was quite wet, just as she'd been crying. I've never seen Auntie Mervia cry before."

"There was a serious look in Kathleen's eyes.

"What made Auntie Mervia cry, do you think?" she asked, quite distressed.

"I think I can guess," I said, and with a full heart I kissed the little upturned face.

Kathleen had told me something I wanted to know—something that I have been grateful to her for telling me all my life.—Alan Sanders, in Baltimore Evening Herald.

Britain's 33-Knot Destroyers.

Contracts have now been arranged for the construction of five seagoing destroyers included in the navy program for the current year. These vessels are a great advance upon anything that has yet been done in torpedo boat destroyers, as the speed guaranteed, under penalty, by the contracting firms is to be thirty-three knots when the vessels are carrying a load of coal sufficient to give them a radius of action of 3000 miles at about ten knots speed.

This condition is much more severe than was exacted in the case of the thirty-knot torpedo boats; and, moreover, the scantlings proposed for these high speed craft will be considerable heavier. It is true that speeds of thirty-two to thirty-three knots were attempted by one or two builders in connection with the 1897-98 program, but the highest realized on trial was thirty-one and one-half knots. Even then the boats were not required to meet the same stringent conditions as is the case with these new thirty-three knot craft. The boilers are to be of the express type, adaptable for using oil fuel, and the propelling machinery in all cases will be of the Parsons turbine type. The displacement of the boats will average over 800 tons, so that very considerable power will be required to be developed to attain the speed. It is the intention to order later an experimental destroyer, which it is expected will have a speed of thirty-six knots.—London Daily Graphic.

Proof That the Moon is Uninhabited.

The moon being much the nearest to us of all the heavenly bodies, we can pronounce more definitely in its case than in any other. We know that neither air nor water exists on the moon in quantities sufficient to be perceived by the most delicate tests at our command. It is certain that the moon's atmosphere, if any exists, is less than the thousandth part of the density of that around us. The vacuum is greater than any ordinary air pump is capable of producing. We can hardly suppose that so small a quantity of air could be of any benefit whatever in sustaining life, an animal that could get along on so little could get along on none at all.

But the proof of the absence of life is yet stronger when we consider the results of actual telescopic observation. An object such as an ordinary city block could be detected on the moon. If anything like vegetation were present on its surface, we should see the changes which it would undergo in the course of a month, during one portion of which it would be exposed to the rays of the unclouded sun, and during another to the intense cold of space.—Professor Simon Newcomb, in Harper's.

A New Eastern Railroad.

Consul Masterson, of Aden, writes that one of the most important feeders of the great Cape to Cairo Railway has almost been completed in the building of a line from the Sudan country across Egypt to the east, and having for its outlet a point on the Red Sea just north of Suakin. The name of the terminus point of the road on the Red Sea has been called Port Sudan, and it is hoped to make this new port not only a railroad point but a great distributing centre for the Red Sea coast and across on the Arabian shore.

New Laid Eggs.

By greasing eggs with vaseline while still warm, or at any rate, within a few hours of being laid, the contents retain perfection for six weeks or two months, and many do so for a much longer period. The sooner the grease is applied the longer "new laid" qualities persist.

Sympathetic.

Among our circle of friends there was a very warm supporter of the S. P. C. A., who, though earnest and sincere, sometimes bored by overzeal, we set traps to lead her into an admission of the evil in animal nature, but she always managed to make out a good case for her dumb friends. One day we felt that we at least had a case in which she could have no possible sympathy for the animal. It was a dreadful story, published in a newspaper of a baby who had been literally eaten alive by a large and ferocious cat. We gave her the clipping and watched with satisfaction the tears gather in her eyes as she read. "We've got her now!" we murmured, triumphantly. Finally she looked up, and we all held our breath to listen to her comment. She spoke in heart broken tones. "Think!" she said, "how hungry the poor cat must have been!"—Harper's Weekly.

Norway makes a good thing out of her winter climate.

The rudders of the two new giant Cunarders, which are being built at Clydebank and Wallsend, weigh seventy tons each. When completed and fitted the rudder, stern frame and brackets will weigh 220 tons.

Increasing Demand For the Mississippi Pearl.

By K. L. SMITH.



IF the truth were known about many of the pearls that we see nowadays, we would discover that a fair share of them, even among the expensive ones, came from the Mississippi River or its tributaries. Pearl hunting in these localities has become an established business, and regular pearl prospectors are examining rivers and creeks, with a view to locating beds of mollusks that may contain valuables. Attention to the rare pearls to be found in these streams was at first called about twenty years ago, when large numbers of pearl-producing mollusks were found in a small creek in Dane County, Wisconsin. The farmers began searching the beds of streams with such success that thousands of pink, purple, and blue-tinted treasures were sold, bringing in a profit of many thousands of dollars. The excitement that prevailed at that time gradually died down, but enthusiasm has broken out again in localities bordering on the Mississippi.

There is a fascination about the business that attracts strongly of speculation, for a man may find any time a gem that may mean a fortune. The men who live this outdoor life are rugged and healthy, and each carries a tin box, which in one season may become the receptacle for holding thousands of dollars' worth of large and small pearls. The pearl hunters have learned to be experts in valuing their finds, and few gems sell at small prices. Generally they are sent East to lapidaries to be valued, and they are sold at once, for the pearl hunter knows that he does well to avoid the "middleman," who is sent out by eastern firms to gather the "finds." Some pearls are sold for a thousand dollars, and a necklace twenty-eight inches in length, made of small Mississippi pearls for the great singer Nordica, who desired a souvenir of Minneapolis, cost two thousand dollars.

Pearl hunting is an exact science, and the successful hunters are skilled in the business. Usually the prospector has a boat, which he allows to drift with the tide. Behind this is fastened a long pole, to which is attached hundreds of lines with bait on the ends. The mollusks close their mouths over these with tenacity, and as they are hauled in as soon as the lines are filled, many bushels are obtained daily. This is the easiest part of the process. The next operation is to open them, which is done with an oyster knife, so laborious it lives long in the memory of the novice. On this account most prospectors either steam the mollusks over a mild fire, or spread them out in the sun to slowly dry, when the two parts of the shell separate readily. The exciting moment comes when the

contents of the shell are divulged, for much or nothing hangs on the revelation.

In fact, this insignificant-looking, dirty clam that may contain a treasure of value is an object of interest in itself. Content to lie in almost any kind of water, living on animalcules, very prolific, and a pearl producer, he travels slowly back and forth from midstream to shore unless he is goaded up by the muskrat, who loves him dearly and eats him, pearl and all. The pearls are always near the shells, and can be squeezed out of the meat, with the fingers. Sometimes they are found loose in the shell, and at other times they are attached to it. If loose, the chances are that they may fall out, and good pearl hunters on this account search the bed of the stream, and even dig up the dirt to see what will "pan out."

In the early days of the industry, the slugs or small pearls were thrown away, but now they are kept and sold by the ounce or separately. These are always in the meat, and sell from two to five dollars. New processes in setting jewelry have made them in demand. Contrary to general belief, the expensive pearls are not always round or oblong in shape. Many fine specimens are "baroque," that is, they assume grotesque forms, a fact that can be accounted for by their origin, for scientists tell us that a pearl is really a malformation caused by some foreign substance finding entrance to the shell, and irritating the mollusk to such an extent that he exudes a liquid, which hardens and eventually becomes a precious pearl.

The prospector moves from one part of the stream to the other as soon as one mollusk bed is devastated. Some beds seem to contain more pearls than others, but it is the size and thickness of the pearl that make it invaluable for some articles of jewelry, and lapidaries in our large cities are using them freely. If any criticism is to be made, it is that they lack the yellow tint of the Oriental product. Many sell for high prices, however, and the black pearls which are occasionally found are exquisite.

To the casual observer, pearl hunting seems the easiest way in the world to earn a living, but it must be remembered that not one in fifty of the right species contain a pearl, and many mollusks are so light colored that they are known to be valueless, and are thrown away without being opened. It is a hit-and-miss sort of business, in which many start. Those that remain to the end get a good living, and every summer finds so many engaged in the work, that pearl hunting has become one of the established means of livelihood in the Mississippi Valley.—Scientific American.

Facts About the "Man-Eater."

The "man-eater" is the jungle nightmare of India, and numerous are the theories to account for its abnormal appetite. Commonly it is said to be an old tiger, which has found game too difficult to bring down, or a sickly tiger which has resorted to man-killing in its weakness as the easier method. The consensus of opinion among experienced hunters and observers is, however, that a man-eater is an exact killer which in conflict with herders, who are often quite brave in the defense of their cattle, has discovered how much less work it is to kill a man than cattle, for the cattle killer is usually fat and lazy. Nothing has been found so far as I have discovered, to suggest appetite for human flesh as the impelling motive, or that man-eaters reject all flesh not human, or that the cubs of a man-eating tigress inherit the man-killing propensity. Rather it is a case of contempt for man bred of familiarity, and more often the lusty lays hold of the tigress, very likely because in foraging for her cubs (as she does until they begin to hunt for themselves at seven months) and in their defense, she has come more frequently in contact with man; or it may be because the female is more numerous than the male, or because by nature the slyer and more vicious. Certainly she is a fiend incarnate, when every second year she gives birth to cubs, usually two, which do not move about with her until six weeks old; and no doubt her disposition is not improved by the necessity of concealing the youngsters from the tiger, who else would devour them.—Casper Whitney, in "The Trail of the Tiger."

Misconceptions of the Tiger.

Other popular misconceptions gives the tiger extraordinary leaping ability. It does not, as habitually painted, leap upon the back of its victim to crush the vertebrae of its neck. It may do so occasionally on small game. I have seen panthers springing on the little barking deer, but the usual tiger method is a stealthy stalk, followed by a swift rush and seizure of the victim's throat.

It does not leap from twenty-five to 100 feet, as we frequently read. Twelve feet is nearer the average of its jumps when chasing game, and there is no record of its jumping streams of over sixteen or eighteen feet in width. It is a bold swimmer and a frequent wader.

It does not give up pursuit of its quarry on failure of the first attack.

It does not deliver bone crushing blows with its fore paws, like Bruin, although it does give blows that lacerate the flesh.

It does not roar like a lion.

It does not kill by blood letting, but by dislocating the neck.

It can climb a tree, but rarely does so.

There is also much exaggeration concerning size and weight. A tiger that measures ten feet from the tip of its nose to the end of its tail is a big one, and above the average, which is about nine and one-half feet.—Casper Whitney, in "The Trail of the Tiger."

A Remarkable Criminal.

A rather better man than Jack Sheppard died a couple of years ago in the person of John Gillespie. Called the king of lock-pickers, he was a cunning man, equal to all sorts of deceptions. Crime at Wigan brought him to the gallows. Before the noose could be placed about his neck he began to kick and struggle and to foam at the mouth. The authorities thought him about to die, and sentence was suspended. Soapbuds had done the trick. But the dying man made so excellent a recovery that on the way to the infirmary he was able to spring up and escape. Many times after that he was in and out of prison. The warders were always glad to see the back of him. He could pick any lock. Stealing from his cell at night, he would make his way to the governor's house, ransack his wine cellar, and share his booty with the other prisoners. He was converted in the end, and died poor but penitent in Carlisle workhouse.—St. James' Gazette.

Immense Rudders.

The rudders of the two new giant Cunarders, which are being built at Clydebank and Wallsend, weigh seventy tons each. When completed and fitted the rudder, stern frame and brackets will weigh 220 tons.

CANADIAN FISHING INDUSTRY.

One of the Chief Industries of Our Neighbor in the North.

Fishing ranks among the most interesting and important of Canadian industries. It furnishes employment to a great many people, supplies the world with a large share of that form of food, and yields to the soil in its by-products splendid fertilizing material. No one need be surprised, therefore, to find it the object of a great deal of care and solicitude to Canadian statesmen and economists. In this connection Consul-General Holloway says:

There has been considerable disappointment in the fish business, which has been dull. Still, prices have been higher. Bait has been scarce, owing largely to the ravages of the Cogfish. These, if permitted to increase, would have destroyed fishing in the maritime provinces within a few years, but the work of extermination is being prosecuted with vigor. The Dominion Government has established a dogfish reduction plant at Canuso as well as at Shippegan, which are grinding from five to ten tons per hour, fishing schooners keeping them in good supply for the fish. It has not been ascertained whether the oil can be marketed as yet, but there seems to be no question as to the value of the ground carcases as fertilizers. The fishermen of Kings County recently held a meeting and asked the Department of Marine and Fisheries to establish a reduction plant at that place. The dogfish are easily caught, and the fishermen are reported to be earning satisfactory wages by furnishing the same to the Government.

The United States is interested in clearing the Atlantic coast of the sea pests and has sent two representatives, Doctor Field and Doctor Delano, of the Massachusetts fisheries commission, to examine the Canadian plants. These gentlemen have visited the plant at Canuso, as well as the establishment of Mr. Baker at Fourchu, which is canning the fish for food. They are satisfied that they can be introduced into foreign markets, as the food is reported as palatable and good. A correspondent of the Halifax Chronicle, in referring to the canning of dogfish, says: "The much-abused dogfish are coming to be as well spoken of as cod, haddock, and other varieties of fish. This is not because of its food qualities, but because of their money value to fishermen."

The Post Card Craze.

There is a block in the Paris post-office, caused by the absence of the clerks, numbers of whom are daily leaving for the country, says our Paris correspondent.

Picture post cards are at the bottom of the trouble. Every Frenchman on his holidays dispatches hundreds of them to let his friends see how he is enjoying himself. They choke the letter boxes, and incite the clerks and postmen, whom they remind of the delights of the country, to try to get away themselves.

This they contrive to do by means of sick leave from the postoffice doctors, who, resenting the increased consultations, write the sick leave orders off-hand.

As a result M. Berard, the under secretary of state for posts and telegraphs, has sent a circular to the doctors, complaining of this too ready benevolence, which leaves the public without their letters. In one office of 300 employees no fewer than eighty, he states, notified their chief on the same day that they were "ordered to the seaside."

M. Berard requires that when the postoffice doctors order clerks or messengers a country holiday on account of "fatigue, overwork, chlorosis, or anemia," they must give the department a fortnight or month's notice. This stern measure, he trusts, will remedy the abuse.—London Mail.

The American Cavalryman.

There is no waste of effort in this long and arduous training of the trooper and his mount. Every ounce of work is focused straight at the ultimate end which is to make hardy, mobile, reliant cavalry, able to fight and operate, mounted or on foot, in any climate over the country. If it takes from three to five years to mould this trooper, the finished product need fear no comparisons. I have seen him operating in war time, and I have seen also in active service against an enemy the cavalry of the English, German, French, Japanese and Russian armies. They are shrewder troops, but barring fuss and feathers, this Yankee and his horse in combination cannot be excelled. And that cavalry are indispensable for decisive action has been taught once more by the war in the East.—Ralph D. Falne, in "The American Trooper and His Mount."

Alaskan Exposition.

Godfrey Chealand, the author of the proposition to hold an Alaskan exposition in Seattle in 1907, to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of Alaska's annexation, was born in Sweden thirty-seven years ago and came to this country when seventeen years of age. He has traveled widely in Alaska, knows the resources of this vast and rich province, and has taken an active part in the building of the Far Northwest.

Places Family First.

It is important that the recent Inter-church conference placed "the family" as the first of its council's five spheres of action, the others being "social condition," "education," "religious activities," and "international affairs."

No fewer than five Shakespearean plays were being given at different theatres in Berlin during the first week in February.

COALING A SHIP RAPIDLY.

The Clever Device of an American Being Used Abroad.

An American idea which is attracting attention in England relates to the work of supplying a ship with coal in a short time. An exhibition of its possibilities was given at Birkenhead, near Liverpool, last month. The originator of the plan is a Mr. Clark, who is credited by English papers with having tried it first on American vessels during the Spanish-American War. The mechanism is a coal elevator which it is claimed can put coal into a steamer's bunkers at the rate of 150 to 170 tons an hour. The elevator is really a huge barge capable of holding 1000 tons of coal, and its hold is made in sections, each having false floors which can be raised to an angle of forty-five degrees to tilt the coal into the centre.

Running from stern to stern, in the centre of the bottom of the barge, is a continuous belt of buckets or conveyors, which pass under the false floors of each section and are filled with the coal as they travel along. When the conveyors reach the forward part of the vessel, they are taken in an upright position to a great altitude, where the coal is received into a weigher, and at each quarter of a ton the receptacle dips down and empties itself into a huge cylinder, through which the coal is conveyed into the steamer's bunkers. The weight of the coal is automatically registered.

The demonstration was witnessed by a large number of Liverpool shipping men, together with several gentlemen interested in the coal trade, all of whom seemed favorably impressed with its capabilities.—Tribune Farmer.

WISE WORDS.

Luck is the first word on the lips of the loafer.

All true love is proof of our relationship to God.

All windows look south in Sunny Heart Row—Langbridge.

Virtue does not consist in spasmodic resolutions, but in the regular habit of life—Marcel Prevost.

The inhabitants of our planet have two principles of disagreement, which are irreducible, difference of color and difference of religion.—G. M. Valtour.

Can anything be so elegant as to have few wants and to serve them oneself, so as to have something left to give instead of being always prompt to grab?—Emerson.

An honorable man must be honest, not with money alone, but in judgments, judgments of women, men, history and the prospects of mankind.—President Eliot, of Harvard.

Rejoice in the joy of life. Be touched with tenderness and sympathy for all this life that can feel and can suffer, and do not dare to add a pang to the burden of the world's sorrow.—Minot J. Savage.

Accommodating.

Former Ambassador Joseph H. Choate recently told a story of an Englishman and a Scotchman who were swapping fish stories while dining with a number of friends.

The Briton related a tall story of a fish he had landed whose alleged measurements were such that every one present stalled, though none ventured to express doubt as to the truth of the account. The Scot, in his turn, related a yarn. He had, he averred, once caught a fish that he had been unable to pull in alone, managing to land it at last only with the aid of two friends.

"It was a skate, and four or five feet long," declared the Scot, in the solemnest of tones. Silence followed this extraordinary statement, during which the Briton, offended, left the table. The host followed. After returning, he said to the Scotchman: "Sir, you have insulted my friend. You must apologize."

"I didn't insult him," said the Scot.

"Yes, you did," indignantly responded the host, "with that confounded story of a skate four or five feet long."

"Well," finally said the offender, slowly and with the air of one making a great concession, "tell him if he will take a few feet off his fish I will see what I can do with mine."—Harper's Weekly.

Cost of Court Presentation.

The necessary wardrobe for presentation at court in London is no small matter. A simple court dress will cost anything from \$500 to \$750, not including lace, which may be a family heirloom above price. The debutante's bouquet may include \$100 worth of costly orchids and hot house blooms. As to gloves, the regulation twenty-four button court gloves will cost \$5 or \$10 a pair at least in a Bond street store; and for shoes, the price is \$25 a pair. It is embarrassing to find that almost every detail of one's attire is laid down by law and has endured for centuries.

Beginnings of Great Writers.

Very few writers, even those who have genius, have anything to say when they begin to write. At first they write for the love of writing, and only when they are fatally committed to the trade do they discover whether or not they have anything to say. That is the great risk of all arts. You must learn to paint before you can be sure that you can paint. You must learn to write before you can be sure that you can write.

Golf in Rome.

Among the large British and American colony living permanently in Rome, there are a considerable number of golfers. It is only natural, therefore, that a course should have been established for the benefit of players who find themselves in the Eternal City.—The King.

WHICH SUIT DID YOU SAY?
THE BLUE
OR
THE GRAY

We Have Them
\$10 to \$20

No Trouble to Show Goods

Scott-Hoard Co

BIG MASONIC GATHERING IN ADA THE COMING WEEK

For three days next week, April 17, 18, 19, there will be gala times for Masonry in the city of Ada. On the first day mentioned the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Indian Territory and Oklahoma will meet in annual grand lodge session. The second day will be for the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of both territories, and the third day for the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Indian Territory.

The gathering will be a notable one and a compliment to our city.

At these big functions there are expected as many as two hundred prominent Masons from the two territories. It will likely be

necessary to secure accommodations at private houses for some of the visitors for our hotels will scarcely be able to entertain all of them.

K. of P. Services.

Ada Commandery of Knights Templar will hold its annual Easter service at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, corner of 15th and Townsend, on next Sunday at 11 o'clock. The Sir Knights will march to the church in full uniform and open their service, which is a very elaborate and beautiful one. Bro. J. M. Martin will preach the sermon. All Sir Knights in the city and surrounding towns are cordially invited to be with us. We especially invite the public to attend this service.

FIVE TRIBES MEASURE DISCUSSED IN SENATE

Washington, April 12.—The Five Tribes bill was dragged a few feet up its steep and unobstructed way Wednesday after an all day heave on the part of the senate. After repeated efforts Senator Clapp got consideration for the second conference report, and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon a roll call on the motion to adopt it was ordered, when it was discovered that after deducting the pairs there was not a voting quorum in the senate. And so again this bill, which has been here since last fall, was held back. The obstacle yesterday was the objection of Senator Tillman to an

amendment which the senate had put into the bill ratifying and confirming the disbursements made by James E. Jenkins and A. J. Brown to loyal Seminoles. This provision of the bill grows out of a claim which dates from the time of the Civil War.

A Good Catch.

There are those who are wont to disparage Ada's nearby waters as a fishing field. To such it may be a disappointment to learn that before Wednesday midnight T. D. Dodgin landed forty-three nice cats three miles from town on Boggy.

The obstacle yesterday was the objection of Senator Tillman to an

THE PRESS ASSOCIATIONS PLAN TO AMALGAMATE

Otis Weaver, President of the Indian Territory Press Association, returned from Shawnee Wednesday, where he met with the executive committees of the Territory Press Associations.

The annual meetings of the Oklahoma and Indian Territory Press Associations have been officially called to meet in the city of Shawnee at 10 o'clock a. m. on Friday, May 18, for a two days' session. The two associations are to hold a joint meeting and to merge into one body to be known probably as the Oklahoma State Press Association.

At a meeting of the members of the executive committee of the two associations called to meet in Shawnee at four p. m. yesterday the above date was fixed and the following program for the meeting was arranged:

First. Meeting of the two associations in separate convention for the purpose of passing suitable resolutions closing up the business of the old associations.

Second. Joint meeting for the purpose of ratifying the union of the two organizations, and listening to an address of welcome and responses from Oklahoma and the Indian Territory.

The meeting will then take up the topics and discussions on topics of interest to the members as given below, allowing for the necessary intermissions and adjournments to participate in the program arranged by citizens of Shawnee for the entertainment of the guests and the business meeting will conclude with the election of delegates to the National Editorial Association and officers of the new organization for the ensuing year.

List of topics and discussions and assignment of speakers:

PROGRAM:

The chief elements of a successful newspaper, by R. A. Neff of the Lawton State Democrat. History of the Indian Territory Press Association, by W. H. Walker of the Purcell Register.

Should the present legal rate be maintained, and what constitutes legal advertising? by Jere

Johnson of the Newkirk News-Republican. Discussion: A. Z. Stirling, Holdenville Tribune; Paul B. Smith, Atoka Citizen; L. T. Russell, Anadarko Tribune.

What should constitute a legal newspaper? by Geo. Evans, Chickasha Express. Discussion by E. E. Brown, Oklahoma City Times-Journal; W. H. Irwin, Pauls Valley Enterprise; Wm. Stryker, Tulsa Democrat, and R. H. Simpson, Tishomingo Capital.

How to best handle foreign advertisers? by Sidney Suggs, Ardmoreite; Discussion by M. C. Fulkenbury, Miami Record-Herald; J. Roy Williams, Lawton Constitution; R. A. Echols, Mangum Star.

What is a profitable home and foreign advertising rate? by F. S. E. Amos, Vinita Leader. Discussion by C. A. Crossett, Caddo Herald; Harry Gillstrap, Chandler News; O. R. Nation, Geary Bulletin.

How to obtain affluence and happiness in the newspaper business, E. C. Gray of Pawnee Times-Democrat.

What is needed in the libel laws? by C. F. Barrett, Shawnee Herald. Discussion by H. T. Kyle, South McAlester News; F. H. Greer, Guthrie State Capital; W. E. Decker, Muskogee Times-Democrat.

The disadvantages of a rigorous libel law; by E. A. Thompson of the Denison Herald, Denison, Texas.

How to get and maintain a country circulation? by J. W. Dale of the Ada Star; discussion by J. J. Hess of the Norman Democrat Topic: John Golobie of the Guthrie Register; H. S. Shackelford of Wynnewood New Era.

Progress and value of the Oklahoma Historical Society, by W. P. Campbell, Custodian of the Oklahoma Historical Society.

The advantages of a county Press Association, by Ed. B. Marchand of the Albee Chronicle.

Poems by C. B. Douglass of the Muskogee Phoenix, and Freeman E. Miller of Stillwater.

STATEHOOD CONFEREES CONDUCT NEGOTIATIONS

Washington, April 12.—Emissaries of the Speaker who have been sounding the Senate leaders on the possibility of compromising on the statehood bill have been given to understand that it is preposterous to offer the first Foraker amendment as the basis of compromise. They have been told also that some Senators are disposed to hold out for the Burrows amendment.

Whether the second Foraker amendment would be acceptable to the Senate as a compromise was not stated, but the Speaker's emissaries brought back to him the inference that it would. Because of the absence of two of the conferees, it is unlikely that anything will be done by the committee this week, but there is a feeling prevalent, both in the Senate and the House, that there will be some positive development.

In the minds of the Senators the ballot has become fixed that

the Speaker's opposition to the amended statehood bill is inspired altogether by his desire to make the Senate bow to the whim of the House. This belief does not encourage the Senators to compromise, but it is not doubted that rather than deprive Oklahoma and Indian Territory of statehood, they would agree to recede from the Burrows to the second Foraker amendment.

Baptist Meetings.

Regular services at the First Baptist church Sunday, morning and evening by pastor. Revival meeting begins Sunday. Rev. G. O. Key, who will assist the pastor, will reach Ada, Monday evening and preach, Monday night. Bro. H. B. Reynolds, who will lead the singing, will be with us Sunday. All are cordially invited to attend these services. 18th W. R. Chandler, Pastor.

Our New Spring Clothing Is Here!

Our clothing for this season comprises one of the richest and best selected displays of fabrics, the leading and swellest novelties in the newest weaves. The styles in workmanship are up to the highest notch. The 3-button double-breasted and the 8-button sack coats are much longer for this season and possess tone and individuality. Yet our prices are the very lowest.

I. HARRIS.

PAUL W. ALLEN,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

Horses Boarded by Day or Week.
Satisfaction Guaranteed. Best of Service.
Allen Livery Barn
South Townsend Ave., Phone 64.

Coal! Coal!! Coal!!!

Remember we are in the coal business. We handle McAlester at \$6.50 per ton. Midway and Henryetta at only \$6.00, and will deliver all orders of 300 pounds and over to any part of the city.

Ada Ice and Fuel Co.

Phone 249. Office at Ice Plant.



Many Flavors to One Brick or Each Flavor Separate

Ice Cream

by the piece or quantity. Pure and delicious in either case. Cooling and nourishing. The richest country cream and finest flavors are used in the production of our Ice Cream, and the greatest care is taken to have it and our Water less the best in the city.

Crystal Ice Cream Co.

The Ada National Bank.

TOM HOPE, President JNO. L. BARRINGER, Vice President
FRANK JONES, Cashier. ORVILLE SNEAD, Asst. Cashier
Capital Stock, \$50,000.00
Undivided Profits, \$0,200.00
Blanks Furnished and Remittances Made to the Government on Town Lots.

ADA, CHICKASAW NATION, IND. TERR.

Otis B. Weaver Fire Insurance Agent

Represents several old line companies with practically unlimited capital.

Competitive Rates Are Met

Policies are written correctly and losses promptly paid . . .

The business of the property owners of this county is respectfully solicited.

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ADA EVENING NEWS.

OFFICIAL CITY PAPER.

OTIS B. WEAVER PUBLISHER
M. D. STEINER, BUSINESS MANAGER

Entered as Second class matter March 26, 1904, at the Postoffice at Ada, Indian Territory, under the Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates furnished on application.

ETERNAL AGITATION THE PRICE OF STATEHOOD.

The matter of statehood for our territories has been agitated for so long and the arguments therefore have been so thoroughly elaborated by both voice and pen, that the conscientious one now hesitates to comment on the subject for fear his expression will be a tame truism. Indeed, there is no further field for argument. Statehood is no longer a question, it is simply a plain duty. Almost as plain and axiomatic as the moral code of the new testament.

Our people have howled themselves hoarse at an adamant congress, but without, as yet, any substantial results. Naturally we are considerably cast down. But we must not get still and let the noise stop, even if our voices are all but worn out. While there is no use for further argument, the agitation, the exhortation to action must not abate one whit. That's exactly what the enemies to statehood want—the noise to stop—so that the statehood bill may take a long sleep.

They were quite timely, therefore, the resolutions last Saturday adopted by the press association of the 16th recording district, urging that in the event of no statehood legislation this month the newspaper men and business men of the two territories organize another big crusade and make the pilgrimage once more to Washington. Another excellent feature of the plan is to include in the itinerary Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and other commercial centers of the great middle West. The purpose of this would, of course, be to keep the powerful influence of those great centers aroused and militant for the rights of the territories.

As a matter of course another army of statehood crusaders would receive a cool welcome from many national legislators to whom the subject has become tiresome. But that should not deter. Hardened sinners seldom really relish the preachings of the gospel, for that matter, yet it continues to be preached and continues to win.

If we can't reason statehood out of congress, nor secure it by dignified petition, let us worm it and worry it out of the powers that be!

MOST HOMICIDAL NATION.

The United States Is Said to Have That Unenviable Distinction.

Says the Philadelphia Record: According to the unofficial statistics gathered in 1905, as in previous years, by the Chicago Tribune, there were 9,212 homicides committed in the United States during the twelvemonth just ended. This country remains on the bad eminence it has long occupied in the history of crime; indeed, we have increased our lead, for the number of homicides was greater by 840 in 1905 than it was in the previous year. The record constitutes a shocking indictment.

With the single exception of the Italians, the American people are the most homicidal nation in the civilized world. In fact, we are running neck and neck with Italy with respect to the ratio of violent crimes resulting in death. In the latter country the homicides number 105 per million of inhabitants per year; in this country last year the ratio was 115 per million.

A comparison with the criminal statistics of other leading nations will serve to emphasize the indictment and make it positively terrifying. Thus the annual average ratio of homicides to population is 13 per million, to Germany, 19 per million in France and 27 per million in the United Kingdom.

One reason for these frightful conditions is the laxity of the administration of the Statute, therefore, murder and manslaughter are four times as frequent in this country as in England, Scotland and Wales, and nine times as frequent as in criminal law in this country. In England one out of four homicides is convicted of murder and pays the extreme penalty for his crime. Moreover, justice is not only reasonably sure, but swift. The legal executions in this country numbered 133 last year, which comparatively to a total of 9,212 homicides is an almost insignificant proportion; and everybody is familiar with the truth that criminal justice in the United States has been of lead. The other main reason for the appalling frequency of murder in this country is the prevalent habit of carrying concealed firearms. The ready pistol makes murder easy. Restriction of the sale of deadly weapons is an urgently needed reform.

Steamboat Ran Into Geese.

Capt. Bally Reed, master of the river steamer Harry Randall, reports a singular occurrence that happened on the trip of his steamer up the Potomac river the other night. Capt. Reed says that the attention of the men in the pilot house was attracted to a singular noise in the air over the steamer, as if she were passing through a flock of big birds. Turning on the searchlight, it was discovered that a large flock of wild geese, flying low, had run afoul of the steamer, and, blinded by the rays of the searchlight, were flying wildly about the smokestack. Several of the big birds struck the stack, but fell into the water, where they could not be recovered. In the darkness, the men on the steamer fired on the geese, but failed to bring any home, though they claim they shot several.

LOBSTERS' BAD CHARACTER.

Sulry, Suspicious and Unsociable and Regards Everything as Foe.

The Scotch fishery board in its twenty-third annual report gives the following as the characteristics of the lobster, says American Shipping. It is an essentially sultry, suspicious and unsociable fish, and regards anything that comes near it as its foe. The main motive of its activity is defense, and in defending itself it manifests a blind and unreasonable vengeance. It procures a hole in which to wait for its prey, and to which to retire after a fight, and it is then unsafe for any animal to approach it.

The keenness of attack and relentless hold when once it has gripped its antagonist are due to its want of sight. The eye of the lobster is so sensitive that strong light blinds it. Although it possesses keen sight when first hatched, the lobster is practically blind, large in life. It sees nothing properly, but simply has the sensation of light and shadow. It tests a shadow with its antennae, and sometimes, when a strong shadow is cast on it, the lobster will leap at it on the off-chance that it is a foe. The fighting tendency makes it difficult to keep lobsters in confinement. When once they have settled down, however, they will live at peace with one another, but it is only an armed neutrality, and if one of the fish ever loses its fighting power it is at once attacked by the others.

Identity in Street Car.

They were going to the theater. The car was crowded, and there being two or three polite men left in Indianapolis, one of the two or three gave her a seat in the forward end of the car. He remained on the platform to finish a cigar. She always lets him do that.

When the conductor came along the smoker possessed of a "steady" girl presented two tickets.

"Who is this for?" asked the ticket procurer.

"The lady up in front."

"Yes, but there are several up there."

"Oh, well, let's see; I'm paying for the one under Eat-'em-Quick biscuits."

—Indianapolis News.

Imports in 1905.

The total appraised value of merchandise handled by Appraiser Whitehead of the United States customs office at New York last year was \$705,811,487, an increase of \$72,500,000 over 1904, according to a statement. The chief lines of foreign merchandise and their appraised values were: Sugar, \$71,000,000; wool and woolen goods, \$64,000,000; coffee and cocoa, \$60,000,000; precious stones and pearls, \$37,000,000; cigars and tobacco, \$15,000,000; wines and liquors, \$11,000,000, and 1,054 automobiles, valued at \$4,000,000.

Economy Comes First.

Young John D. Rockefeller declares in favor of marriage and economy. With most young men it is a matter of economy first, and marriage afterward, if possible.

ENGLISH CIVIL SERVICE.

Laws Strictly Enforced—No Man Appointed or Dismissed for Politics.

The civil service laws of Great Britain are rigidly enforced. Civil servants obtain their positions by merit after examination, and retain their places during good behavior if competent, says the Philadelphia Ledger. The incoming of the new liberal government in England will not disturb a single postmaster in the United Kingdom. The vast army of clerks, subordinates and under officials of all kinds will scarcely be aware of the fact that there is a change of administration. There are a certain number of higher officials whose posts are properly considered political, inasmuch as they are intrusted with the duty of carrying out a liberal and conservative policy; but the mass of officeholders are secure in their positions, and so well fixed is the policy of maintaining a permanent force of trained officials that the removal of ordinary civil servants for political reasons would be left by the people generally to be a violent and unjustifiable act which would react with terrible force upon the ministry.

It is not to be supposed that the English, because of this admirable system, have been elevated into a rarefied atmosphere where partisanship has been banished, or that party zeal is not rewarded. In addition to the 45 leading officials of a political character, with an annual salary list of \$756,000, who step "down and out" with a change of ministry, each government during its term of life fills a large number of vacancies caused by deaths, resignations, disability and removal for incompetence. Naturally the ministry in power gives the places, as a rule, to members of its own party. During the ten years of recent conservative rule the conservative party has had the appointment of 35 judges in the United Kingdom, with aggregate salaries of \$1,060,000 a year, in addition to an army of recorders, clerks, minor magistrates and the like. Many of the appointees were conservatives, but the liberal government will not touch a man of them for political reasons.

The colonial service, with its 23 viceroys, governors and commissioners, affords rich patronage, and a ministry is always reluctant to give up its power and resign unless compelled to do so, because it wishes to protect the political officials in office and their personal appointees, who lose office with them; but the great army of civil employees are divorced from politics and are safe. Interest in politics in England is nevertheless very acute, and the administration of justice and of the several departments of the government is quite as efficient as our own.

The Pecan State.

Texas is the greatest pecan-growing section in the world. Pecans are a valuable food product. Cultivation of pecans is a profitable industry, the trees in many orchards being valued at \$300 each. Experts declare the crop will pay more in proportion to the care given and money invested than any other crop. There are pecan orchards in Texas more than 1,000 acres in extent, and even larger ones are to be created. —Dallas News.

Sago Gruel for Invalids.

Two cups of water, two tablespoonfuls of sago, one tablespoonful of lemon juice and a pinch of salt. Put the sago in the water while cold, and warm by setting in a saucepan of boiling water. Stir often, and let it soften and heat for one hour. Then boil ten minutes, stirring all the time; add the sugar, wine and lemon, and pour into a bowl or mold to cool. Eat warm, if preferred. —Chicago Record-Herald.

Postponing the Day.

Widow (with marriageable girls)—Julia has a most lovely voice, major—so powerful, you know; but for ringing, silvery tone, give me my second daughter's. Would you like to hear her sing "Some Day?"

Major (awfully bored)—Certainly! Delighted, I'm sure! Let's say some day next month; that is—er—unless I'm unexpectedly ordered away anywhere.—Stray Stories.

Odd London Club.

The "Silence club's" membership is limited to ten, all of whom are season ticket-holders on a London suburban railway, and the subscription is sixpence weekly. It was established solely to enable the members to read the paper on the way to town. The revenue derived from subscriptions is handed to the guard every Saturday morning, and he reserves a carriage for the members.

Too Well-Known.

"Pop!"

"Yes, my son."

"Does a bank loan money?"

"Yes, my boy."

"Well, the bank will only loan the money if it knows the man, I suppose?"

"It is often the case, my son, that that is the time it won't loan him the money."

—Yonkers Statesman.

Cause and Effect.

But I called a doctor a liar, yesterday.

—And then they had to call another doctor, I suppose?—Yonkers Statesman.

FRISCO SYSTEM.

EAST BOUND TRAINS.

No. 510 Meteor, 4:48 p. m.
No. 512 Eastern Exp. 9:45 a. m.
No. 542 Local Freight, 8:45 p. m.

WEST BOUND TRAINS.

No. 509 Meteor, 8:58a. m.
No. 511 Texas Pass 7:15 p. m.
No. 541 Local Freight 7:45 a. m.
Local freight trains carry passengers provided with permits. Ten per cent saved on the purchase of round trip tickets.

I. McNair, Agent.

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FRISCO SYSTEM.

Will sell daily until May 31st round trip tickets to the above point at greatly reduced rates.

Tickets limited to May 31st, except tickets sold during month of May to be limited thirty days. For full information see Frisco agent or address.

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TIME OF TRAINS.

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THE RIGHT TRAINS BETWEEN

St. Louis, Hannibal, Kansas City, Junction City, Oklahoma City, In the North, and all points beyond.

NORTH BOUND.

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No. 111 Express, daily, 11:10 a. m.
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Excesses to Florida and Cuba.

FRISCO SYSTEM.

Will sell daily until April 30th 1906, low rate round trip tickets from all stations to certain points in Florida and Cuba, also to certain points in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina. Return limit, June 1st 1906. Through sleepers and Fred Harvey meals.

Let us furnish you rates, schedules, descriptive literature and other information.

I. McNair, Agent, Ada, I. T.
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U. C. V. Reunion.

New Orleans, La., April 25-27. For the above occasion the M. K. & T. will sell round trip tickets from Ada at \$12.40. Date of sale April 22nd, 23rd and 24th; final limit May 7th.

C. F. Orchard, Agent.

See P. K. Smith for up-to-date photo work. 152-1f

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Mrs. M. E. Weir, Prop.

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"New Tariff" Cigars.

THE BEST 5c SMOKE IN THE CITY.

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It is published by a Southwest man, contains stories of the Southwest and articles of interest to Southwest people, contributed by Southwest writers. It circulates in the Southwest, and contains the advertisements of Southwest firms. It will aid the Southwest in all her aims—for more people, for more factories, for advantageous legislation—for investment, immigration and irrigation.

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YOUR ATTENTION

Is Cordially Invited to Our New Line of Spring Mattings

Some odd specialties in Japanese designs and best Chinas. Our line of Linoleums, all widths, is better than ever. Your special attention is called to our beautiful designs in Wilton Velvets and Axminster goods, both Oriental and Floral patterns of Art Squares. Also Druggists in Ingrains.

Ostermoor Mattresses and other cotton mattresses always in stock.

Don't overlook our line of Furniture, which is always the best and most complete stock in town.

We also carry a full line of Caskets and Coffins and do first class Embalming.

YOURS FOR BUSINESS,

W. C. DUNCAN.

Straight it ran through buttercups,
Blue eyed grass and timothy,
Clover, where the wild bee sips,
And the tall weed waving free;
Just a little trodden lane,
Narrow as a mower's swath,
Oh, to set my feet again
In that little brown footpath—
"Cross lots!"

By a little well it led,
Deep and dark, with mossy brink;
Half a mile my feet have sped
Just to get one cooling drink!
Daisies nodded, bright and sweet,
From the dipper's sprinkling bath.
Oh, once more my feet to set
In the little brown footpath—
"Cross lots!"

—Anna B. Bryant in Congregationalist.

A Little Ambassadors.

COME IN!" My office door opened very gently, and a little face I knew well peeped round. In sheer astonishment I dropped my pen. "Kathleen!" I said. "How in the world did you get down here? You're not by yourself, surely?" "Oh, no; course, nurse's with me," and the blue eyes smiled at me so sweetly; "but she's gone shopping. I'm not to go till she comes for me."

"But what will mother and auntie say? They'll think you're lost." "I'm too grooved up to get out," she said, with a dignified little air. I could not help smiling.

"Now, you little rogue," I said, "when I've helped you off with that pretty blue coat and hat I shall expect to be told why you've honored me with a visit to the city during business hours."

She settled herself sedately in a chair opposite to me, quite unconscious of the pretty picture she made with her mass of fair hair and her sweet little face.

"It's a most 'portant visit," she said. "I've come to ask you to my party next Wednesday."

"Indeed? I shall be delighted to come. So that's what brought you down here, is it?"

I had heard great tales about this party, but not from Kathleen. This was evidently her surprise for me.

"Shall I be expected to do anything in particular?" I asked.

"You'll have to make believe all the time, like you always do at our house. This was certainly a candid statement. I wondered if the rest of the family shared the same view. I hoped not, because I was, as a rule, particularly serious after Kathleen had gone to bed.

"Aunt Merva will be there, of course," I ventured to suggest.

"Course she will," replied Kathleen.

Then she made a tour of the room, came back and resumed her seat, and asked me seriously, "Is this where you play all by yourself in the daytime?"

"Well, yes, I suppose I do." "Do you keep your toys in those big tin boxes?"

"Well, they're not toys like those in your nursery."

"Do you sit here all by yourself, then?"

"I nodded."

"And never feel lonely?" "Sometimes," I said smiling in spite of myself at the serious little face.

"I heard mummy tell daddy one day you were a lonely man."

"Oh!"

I was certainly hearing some home truths.

"But you won't be lonely when you come to my party, will you?"

"No, dear. I like to come as often as I can to your house," and I spoke the truth.

By this time Kathleen's nurse had returned—I expect she had been waiting outside all the time—and with strict injunctions "not to forget the party next Wednesday" my little visitor kissed me good-by, and I tried to settle down to work again.

But a pair of blue eyes would keep dancing in front of me on my blotting pad. Sometimes I thought they were Kathleen's and sometimes I thought they were—some one's else's. Kathleen eyes and her Aunt Merva's were strangely alike. I had noticed it before.

The room seemed quite cheerless now that she had gone.

In the intervening days the postman left strange notes for me.

Sometimes the missives were stuck together with jujubes, but I had no difficulty in deciphering the signs. They read: "Don't forget the party next Wednesday." As to the crosses—well, the most ignorant person knows what those mean in a letter.

"Wednesday" came at last, and, of course, I went to the party. It was a great success. The house was turned upside down by a merry crowd of little folks who kept the fun going until long after they ought to have been in bed.

Kathleen queued it all very prettily, and after the last little guest had departed and the blue eyes could scarcely keep open, she persisted that she wasn't a little bit tired, "only hungry." That was a subterfuge she was always guilty of at bedtime.

Next day I saw Kathleen in the park and we discussed the party.

"You were a funny man," she said. "I was glad to know that I had given satisfaction in this direction."

"Did you learn all those stories from

pitcher books, or were they just make believe?"

"Both," I said.

"And you didn't cry when you had to go home like little Charlie did, did you?"

I assured her I was able to refrain from weeping.

"And you liked me the best of all the little girls there?"

"Of course I did."

"Quite sure?" she said, coaxingly.

"Quite sure," I repeated.

"Then mummy was wrong," she said, triumphantly.

"How's that?" I asked.

"Well, when mummy and Aunt Merva came in to say 'Good-night,' I heard auntie say how fond you were of me, and mummy said, 'Yes, and I know some one else he's very fond of, too, or would be if she'd let him!'

"And auntie went quite funny, and said: 'Don't be kidding, Daisy!—Daisy's what daddy calls mummy—but mummy only laughed and said: 'I don't think you're always kind to him!'

Kathleen stopped to take breath after this long recital, and then went on: "So after mummy went downstairs, and auntie brought me a sweetie 'fore I fell 'sleep I asked if it was true if she liked some little girl better'n me. Auntie said 'No,' and then I asked her if she wasn't always kind to you. Auntie said, 'Perhaps not sometimes.'"

"Then I said she ought to love you like I did, 'cos you were lonely and had no nice little girl of your own like my daddy had. Then she stooped down to kiss me, and her cheek was quite wet, just as if she'd been crying. I've never seen Auntie Merva cry before."

There was a serious look in Kathleen's eyes.

"What made Auntie Merva cry, do you think?" she asked, quite distressed.

"I think I can guess," I said, and with a full heart I kissed the little upturned face.

Kathleen had told me something I wanted to know—something that I have been grateful to her for telling me all my life.—Alan Sanders, in Baltimore Evening Herald.

Britain's 33-Knot Destroyers.

Contracts have now been arranged for the construction of five seagoing destroyers included in the navy program for the current year. These vessels are a great advance upon anything that has yet been done in torpedo boat destroyers, as the speed guaranteed, under penalty, by the contracting firms is to be thirty-three knots when the vessels are carrying a load of coal sufficient to give them a radius of action of 2000 miles at about ten knots speed.

This condition is much more severe than was exacted in the case of the thirty-knot torpedo boats; and, moreover, the scantlings proposed for these high speed craft will be considerably heavier. It is true that speeds of thirty-two to thirty-three knots were attempted by one or two builders in connection with the 1897-98 program, but the highest realized on trial was thirty-one and one-half knots. Even then the boats were not required to meet the same stringent conditions as is the case with these new thirty-three knot craft. The boilers are to be of the express type, adaptable for using oil fuel, and the propelling machinery in all cases will be of the Parsons turbine type. The displacement of the boats will average over 800 tons, so that very considerable power will be required to be developed to attain the speed. It is the intention to order later an experimental destroyer, which it is expected will have a speed of thirty-six knots.—London Daily Graphic.

Proof That the Moon is Uninhabited.

The moon being much the nearest of us of all the heavenly bodies, we can pronounce more definitely in its case than in any other. We know that neither air nor water exists on the moon in quantities sufficient to be perceived by the most delicate tests at our command. It is certain that the moon's atmosphere, if any exists, is less than the thousandth part of the density of that around us. The vacuum is greater than any ordinary air pump is capable of producing. We can hardly suppose that so small a quantity of air could be of any benefit whatever in sustaining life; an animal that could get along on so little could get along on none at all.

But the proof of the absence of life is yet stronger when we consider the results of actual telescopic observation. An object such as an ordinary city block could be detected on the moon. If anything like vegetation were present on its surface, we should see the changes which it would undergo in the course of a month, during one portion of which it would be exposed to the rays of the unclouded sun, and during another to the intense cold of space.—Professor Simon Newcomb, in Harper's.

A New Eastern Railroad.

Consul Masterson, of Aden, writes that one of the most important features of the great Cape to Cairo Railway has almost been completed in the building of a line from the Sudan country across Egypt to the east, and having for its outlet a point on the Red Sea just north of Suakim. The name of the terminus point of the road on the Red Sea has been called Port Sudan, and it is hoped to make this new port not only a railroad point but a great distributing centre for the Red Sea coast and across on the Arabian shore.

New Laid Eggs.

By greasing eggs with vaseline while still warm, or at any rate, within a few hours of being laid, the contents retain perfection for six weeks or two months, and many do so for a much longer period. The sooner the grease is applied the longer "new laid" qualities persist.

Norway makes a good thing out of her winter climate.

Among our circle of friends there was a very warm supporter of the S. P. C. A., who, though earnest and sincere, sometimes bored by overzeal. We set traps to lead her into an admission of the evil in animal nature, but she always managed to make out a good case for her dumb friends. One day we felt that we at least had a case in which she could have no possible sympathy for the animal. It was a dreadful story, published in a newspaper of a baby who had been literally eaten alive by a large and ferocious cat. We gave her the clipping and watched with satisfaction the tears gather in her eyes as she read. "We've got her now!" we murmured, triumphantly. Finally she looked up, and we all held our breath to listen to her comment. She spoke in heart broken tones. "Think!" she said, "how hungry the poor cat must have been!"—Harper's Weekly.

Norway makes a good thing out of her winter climate.

Increasing Demand For the Mississippi Pearl.

BY K. L. SMITH.



If the truth were known about many of the pearls that we see nowadays, we would discover that a fair share of them, even among the expensive ones, came from the Mississippi River or its tributaries. Pearl hunting in these localities has become an established business, and regular pearl prospectors are examining rivers and creeks, with a view to locating beds of mollusks that may contain valuables. Attention to the rare pearls to be found in these streams was at first called about twenty years ago, when large numbers of pearl-producing mollusks were found in a small creek in Dane County, Wisconsin. The farmers began searching the beds of streams with such success that thousands of pink, purple, and blue-tinted treasures were sold, bringing in a profit of many thousands of dollars. The excitement that prevailed at that time gradually died down, but enthusiasm has broken out again in localities bordering on the Mississippi.

There is a fascination about the business that smacks strongly of speculation, for a man may find any time a gem that may mean a fortune. The men who live this outdoor life are rugged and healthy, and each carries a tin box, which in one season may become the receptacle for holding thousands of dollars' worth of large and small pearls. The pearl hunters have learned to be experts in valuing their finds, and few gems sell at small prices. Generally they are sent East to lapidaries to be valued, and they are sold at once, for the pearl hunter knows that he does well to avoid the "middleman," who is sent out by eastern firms to gather the "fads." Some pearls are sold for a thousand dollars, and a necklace twenty-eight inches in length, made of small Mississippi pearls for the great singer Nordica, who desired a souvenir of Minneapolis, cost two thousand dollars.

Pearl hunting is an exact science, and the successful hunters are skilled in the business. Usually the prospector has a boat, which he allows to drift with the tide. Behind this is fastened a long pole, to which is attached hundreds of lines with bait on the ends. The mollusks close their mouths over these with tenacity, and as they are hauled in as soon as the lines are filled, many bushels are obtained daily. This is the easiest part of the process. The next operation is to open them, which is done with an oyster knife so laborious it lives long in the memory of the novice. On this account most prospectors either steam the mollusks over a mild fire, or spread them out in the sun to slowly dry, when the two parts of the shell separate readily. The exciting moment comes when the

contents of the shell are divulged, for much or nothing hangs on the revelation.

In fact, this insignificant-looking, dirty clam that may contain a treasure of value is an object of interest in itself. Content to lie in almost any kind of water, living on animalcules, very prolific, and a pearl producer, he travels slowly back and forth from midstream to shore unless he is gobbled up by the muskrat, who loves him dearly and eats him, pearl and all. The pearls are always near the shells, and can be squeezed out of the meat, with the fingers. Sometimes they are found loose in the shell, and at other times they are attached to it. If loose, the chances are that they may fall out, and good pearl hunters on this account search the bed of the stream, and even dig up the dirt to see what will "pan out."

In the early days of the industry, the slugs or small pearls were thrown away, but now they are kept and sold by the ounce or separately. These are always in the meat, and sell from two to five dollars. New processes in setting jewelry have made them in demand. Contrary to general belief, the expensive pearls are not always round or oblong in shape. Many fine specimens are "baroques," that is, they assume grotesque forms, a fact that can be accounted for by their origin, for scientists tell us that a pearl is really a malformation caused by some foreign substance finding entrance to the shell, and irritating the mollusk to such an extent that he extrudes a liquid, which hardens and eventually becomes a precious pearl.

The prospector moves from one part of the stream to the other as soon as one mollusk bed is devastated. Some beds seem to contain more pearls than others, but it is the size and thickness of the pearl that make it invaluable for some articles of jewelry, and lapidaries in our large cities are using them freely. If any criticism is to be made, it is that they lack the yellow tint of the Oriental product. Many sell for high prices, however, and the black pearls which are occasionally found are exquisite.

To the casual observer, pearl hunting seems the easiest way in the world to earn a living, but it must be remembered that not one in fifty of the right species contain a pearl, and many mollusks are so light colored that they are known to be valueless, and are thrown away without being opened. It is a hit-and-miss sort of business, into which many start. Those that remain to the end get a good living, and every summer finds so many engaged in the work, that pearl hunting has become one of the established means of livelihood in the Mississippi Valley.—Scientific American.

Facts About the "Man-Eater."

The "man-eater" is the jungle nightmare of India, and numerous are the theories to account for its abnormal appetite. Commonly it is said to be an old tiger, which has found game too difficult to bring down, or a sickly tiger which has resorted to man-killing in its weakness as the easier method. The consensus of opinion among experienced hunters and observers is, however, that a man-eater is an excellent killer which in conflict with herders, who are often quite brave in the defense of their cattle, has discovered how much less work it is to kill a man than cattle, for the cattle killer is usually fat and lazy. Nothing has been found so far as I have discovered, to suggest appetite for human flesh as the impelling motive, or that man-eaters reject all flesh not human, or that the cubs of a man-eating tigress inherit the man-killing propensity. Rather is it a case of contempt for man bred of familiarity, and more often the lusty joy hold of the tigress, very likely because in foraging for her cubs (as she does until they begin to hunt for themselves at seven months) and in their defense, she has come more frequently in contact with man; or it may be because the female is more numerous than the male, or because by nature the slyer and more vicious. Certainly she is a fiend incarnate, when every second year she gives birth to cubs, usually two, which do not move about with her until six weeks old; and no doubt her disposition is not improved by the necessity of concealing the youngsters from the tiger, who else would devour them.—Casper Whitney, in "The Trail of the Tiger."

Sympathetic.

Among our circle of friends there was a very warm supporter of the S. P. C. A., who, though earnest and sincere, sometimes bored by overzeal. We set traps to lead her into an admission of the evil in animal nature, but she always managed to make out a good case for her dumb friends. One day we felt that we at least had a case in which she could have no possible sympathy for the animal. It was a dreadful story, published in a newspaper of a baby who had been literally eaten alive by a large and ferocious cat. We gave her the clipping and watched with satisfaction the tears gather in her eyes as she read. "We've got her now!" we murmured, triumphantly. Finally she looked up, and we all held our breath to listen to her comment. She spoke in heart broken tones. "Think!" she said, "how hungry the poor cat must have been!"—Harper's Weekly.

Immense Rudders.

The rudders of the two new giant Cunarders, which are being built at Clydebank and Wallsend, weigh seventy tons each. When completed and fitted the rudder, stern frame and brackets will weigh 220 tons.

Alaskan Exposition.

Godfrey Chealander, the author of the proposition to hold an Alaskan exposition in Seattle in 1907, to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of Alaska's annexation, was born in Sweden thirty-seven years ago and came to this country when seventeen years of age. He has traveled widely in Alaska, knows the resources of this vast and rich province, and has taken an active part in the building of the Far North-west.

Places Finally First.

It is important that the recent inter-church conference placed "the family" as the first of its council's five spheres of action, the others being "social condition," "education," "religious activities" and "international affairs."

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One of the Chief Industries of Our Neighbor in the North.

Fishing ranks among the most interesting and important of Canadian industries. It furnishes employment to a great many people, supplies the world with a large share of that form of food, and yields to the soil in its by-products splendid fertilizing material. No one need be surprised, therefore, to find it the object of a great deal of care and solicitude to Canadian statesmen and economists. In this connection Consul-General Holloway says:

There has been considerable disappointment in the fish business, which has been dull. Still, prices have been higher. Bait has been scarce, owing largely to the ravages of the Cogfish. These, if permitted to increase, would have destroyed fishing in the maritime provinces within a few years, but the work of extermination is being prosecuted with vigor. The Dominion Government has established a dogfish reduction plant at Canso as well as at Shippegan, which are grinding from five to ten tons per hour, fishing schooners keeping them in good supply. The Government paying fair prices for the fish. It has not been ascertained whether the oil can be marketed as yet, but there seems to be no question as to the value of the ground carcasses as fertilizers. The fishermen of Kings County recently held a meeting and asked the Department of Marine and Fisheries to establish a reduction plant at that place. The dogfish are easily caught, and the fishermen are reported to be earning satisfactory wages by furnishing the same to the Government.

The United States is interested in clearing the Atlantic coast of the sea pests and has sent two representatives, Doctor Field and Doctor Delano, of the Massachusetts fisheries commission, to examine the Canadian plants. These gentlemen have visited the plant at Canso, as well as the establishment of Mr. Baker at Fourchu, which is canning the fish for food. They are satisfied that they can be introduced into foreign markets, as the food is reported as palatable and good. A correspondent of the Halifax Chronicle, in referring to the canning of dogfish, says: "The much-abused dogfish are coming to be as well spoken of as cod, haddock, and other varieties of fish. This is not because of its food qualities, but because of their money value to fishermen."

The Post Card Craze.

There is a block in the Paris post-office, caused by the absence of the clerks, numbers of whom are daily leaving for the country, says our Paris correspondent.

Picture post cards are at the bottom of the trouble. Every Frenchman on his holidays dispatches hundreds of them to let his friends see how he is enjoying himself. They choke the letter boxes, and incite the clerks and postmen, whom they remind of the delights of the country, to try to get away themselves.

This they contrive to do by means of sick leave from the postoffice doctors, who, resenting the increased consultations, write the sick leave orders off-hand.

As a result M. Berard, the under secretary of state for posts and telegraphs, has sent a circular to the doctors, complaining of this too ready benevolence, which leaves the public without its letters. In one office of 300 employees no fewer than eighty, he states, notified their chief on the same day that they were "ordered to the seaside."

M. Berard requires that when the postoffice doctors order clerks or messengers a country holiday on account of "fatigue, overwork, chlorosis, or anaemia," they must give the department a fortnight or month's notice. This stern measure, he trusts, will remedy the abuse.—London Mail.

The American Cavalryman.

There is no waste of effort in this long and arduous training of the trooper and his mount. Every ounce of work is focused straight at the ultimate end which is to make hardy, mobile, reliant cavalry, able to fight and operate, mounted or on foot, in any climate over the country. If it takes from three to five years to mould this trooper, the finished product need fear no comparisons. I have seen him operating in war time, and I have seen also in active service against an enemy the cavalry of the English, German, French, Japanese and Russian armies. They are shoveler troops, but barring fuses and feathers, this Yankee and his horse in combination cannot be excelled. And that cavalry are indispensable for decisive action has been taught, once more by the war in the East.—Ralph D. Paine, in "The American Trooper and His Mount."

A Remarkable Criminal.

A rather better man than Jack Sheppard died a couple of years ago in the person of John Gillespie. Called the king of lock-pickers, he was a cunning man, equal to all sorts of deceptions. Crime at Wigan brought him to the gallows. Before the noose could be placed about his neck he began to kick and struggle and to foam at the mouth. The authorities thought him about to die, and sentence was suspended. Soapbuds had done the trick. But the dying man made so excellent a recovery that on the way to the infirmary he was able to spring up and escape. Many times after that he was in and out of prison. The warders were always glad to see the back of him. He could pick any lock. Stealing from his cell at night, he would make his way to the governor's house, ransack his wine cellar, and share his booty with the other prisoners. He was converted in the end, and died poor but penitent in Carlisle workhouse.—St. James' Gazette.

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Cost of Court Presentation.

The necessary wardrobe for presentation at court in London is no small matter. A simple court dress will cost anything from \$500 to \$750, not including lace, which may be a family heirloom above price. The debutante's bouquet may include \$100 worth of costly orchids and hot house blooms. As to gloves, the regulation twenty-four button court gloves will cost \$5 or \$10 a pair at least in a Bond street store; and for shoes, the price is \$25 a pair. It is embarrassing to find that almost every detail of one's attire is laid down by law and has endured for centuries.

Beginnings of Great Writers.

Very few writers, even those who have genius, have anything to say when they begin to write. At first they write for the love of writing, and only when they are fatally committed to the trade do they discover whether or not they have anything to say. That is the great risk of all arts. You must learn to paint before you can be sure that you can paint. You must learn to write before you can be sure that you can write.

Gold in Rome.

Among the large British and American colony living permanently in Rome, there are a considerable number of golfers. It is only natural, therefore, that a course should have been established for the benefit of players who find themselves in the Eternal City.—The King.

The Clever Device of an American Being Used Abroad.

An American idea which is attracting attention in England relates to the work of supplying a ship with coal in a short time. An exhibition of its possibilities was given at Birkenhead, near Liverpool, last month. The originator of the plan is a Mr. Clark, who is credited by English papers with having tried it first on American vessels during the Spanish-American War. The mechanism is a coal elevator which it is claimed can put coal into a steamer's bunkers at the rate of 150 to 170 tons an hour. The elevator is really a huge barge capable of holding 1000 tons of coal, and its hold is made in sections, each having false floors which can be raised to an angle of forty-five degrees to tilt the coal into the centre.

Running from stern to stern, in the centre of the bottom of the barge, is a continuous belt of buckets or conveyors, which pass under the false floors of each section and are filled with the coal as they travel along. When the conveyors reach the forward part of the vessel, they are taken in an upright position to a great altitude, where the coal is received into a weigher, and at each quarter of a ton the receptacle dips down and empties itself into a huge cylinder, through which the coal is conveyed into the steamer's bunkers. The weight of the coal is automatically registered.

The demonstration was witnessed by a large number of Liverpool ship-ping men, together with several gentlemen interested in the coal trade, all of whom seemed favorably impressed with its capabilities.—Tribune Farmer.

WISE WORDS.

Luck is the first word on the lips of the loafer.

All true love is proof of our relationship to God.

All windows look south in Sunny Heart Row.—Langbridge.

Virtue does not consist in spasmodic resolutions, but in the regular habit of life.—Marcel Prevost.

The inhabitants of our planet have two principles of disagreement which are irreducible, difference of color and difference of religion.—G. M. Valtour.

Can anything be so elegant as to have few wants and to serve them oneself, so as to have something left to give instead of being always prompt to grab?—Emerson.

An honorable man must be honest, not with money alone, but in judgments, judgments of women, men, history and the prospects of mankind.—President Eliot, of Harvard.

Rejoice in the joy of life. Be touched with tenderness and sympathy for all this life that can feel and can suffer, and do not dare to add a pang to the burden of the world's sorrow.—Minot J. Savage.

Accommodating.

Former Ambassador Joseph H. Choate recently told a story of an Englishman and a Scotchman who were swapping fish stories while dining with a number of friends.

The Briton related a tall story of a fish he had landed whose alleged measurements were such that every one present stalled, though none ventured to express doubt as to the truth of the account. The Scot, in his turn, related a yarn. He had, he averred, once caught a fish that he had been unable to pull in alone, managing to land it at last only with the aid of two friends.

"It was a skate, and four or five feet long," declared the Scot, in the solemnest of tones. Silence followed this extraordinary statement, during which the Briton, offended, left the table. The host followed. After returning, he said to the Scotchman: "Sir, you have insulted my friend. You must apologize."

"I didn't insult him," said the Scot.

"Yes, you did," indignantly responded the host, "with that confounded story of a skate four or five feet long."

"Well," finally said the offender, slowly and with the air of one making a great concession, "tell him if he will take a few feet off his fish I will see what I can do with mine."—Harper's Weekly.

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